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Vol XIV WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28. 1895. No. 14.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

THE SPEECHES, PROCEEDINGS, PLATFORM AND TICKET.

State Committee Enlarged—Senator Hill in Control—Perry Belmont for Temporary Chairman—Ex. Gov. Flower Permanent Chairman.

Convention Hall, Syracuse, Sept. 24.—Cool, bracing weather and bright skies greeted the members and boomers of the State Convention when they arose this morning. Nearly everybody was astir early, for the announcement that there would be a meeting of the State Committee at 9 o'clock, at which the New York contest would be decided kept alive the interest in addition to the lively canvass for office being made for the candidates on the State ticket. There was no abatement in activity in this latter direction, and instead of decreasing the number of candidates seemed to increase. Senator Hill's room and the rooms of the State committee seemed to be the mecca and the influence of the leaders was sought by the friends of the candidates to help their quest.

The convention organized with Perry Belmont as temporary chairman. He delivered a lengthy speech in exposition of the issues of the campaign and the principles of the party. Mr. Belmont spoke deliberately, clearly, and with excellent emphasis. He had sounded the feelings of the party in the State, and he expressed the views of the great majority of the delegates, as well as that of the rank and file who sent the delegates to Syracuse, aptly and accurately on almost every subject he touched.

Committees on credentials and resolutions were then appointed, and the convention adjourned until the morrow.

Convention Hall, Syracuse, Sept. 25.—The convention assembled at the usual hour. Much interest was shown in the report of the Committee on Credentials. The report is as follows:

Tammany Hall is entitled to recognition in all future conventions as regular, and its delegates are to be placed upon the primary and other roll thereof, and in the appointment of inspectors of elections, the use of the party emblem, and in every other way in which the question of party organization may arise; and Tammany Hall organization shall be recognized and seated as the regular organization of the party in New York county, but in the interest of harmony at this time, the committee recommends, subject to the aforesaid conditions, that the sitting delegates, as well as the delegates known as the State Democracy, be admitted to the convention with one-fifth of a vote to each State Democratic delegate elected and four-fifths of a vote to each Tammany Hall delegate.

Ex-Gov. Flower was chosen as permanent chairman of the convention, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I count myself out of active politics, but I am too earnest a Democrat to refuse the call of my party, if it needs my services on such an occasion as this, and I feel profound at being asked to preside over the deliberations of a convention whose action will, as I believe, reflect the judgment and opinions of a majority of voters in the Empire State at the next election.

In victory or in defeat there is always one sure and lasting satisfaction in being a Democrat—and that is the consciousness of belonging to a party which is, whatever else may be said of it, the party of the plain people and the party which instinctively and naturally abhors political hypocrisy and false pretense. Democrats may make mistakes in policy or in conduct, but there is that rough honesty about them which makes them shrink from political professions that are not genuine, but are made only to deceive voters until after election day. Thank Heaven the Democratic party is not a party of cant and hypocrisy. To Democrats who admire the characteristic frankness of Democracy, there is particular satisfaction and interest in the campaign which is just opening.

It is easier now than it was in the heat of public excitment a year ago to assert the proposition which is absolutely true, that the exposures of corruption in the police department of New York, which were unjustly used against the Democratic party at the election, were more chargeable to the Republican party than to our own.

The party promised reduced State expenditures and it increased State taxation nearly five million dollars. It promised a reduction or abolition of State officers and commissions, and the net result of its efforts in this direction was the creation of at least ten new commissions—some of them being likely to involve the State in considerable annual expense. It promised a "minimized tax rate" and gave the people one fifty per cent higher than that for the preceding year.

I am proud that, as a Democrat, I can face an audience like this and appeal to their earnestness and loyalty to work for the success of a party which has a record for faithfulness unsurpassed; a record in such splendid contrast with that of the party now in power. Unworthy is it of us to allow personal ambitions or factional selfishness to divide or retard our efforts for party success. A year ago there were many good people who were deceived into the conviction that everything Democratic was bad and that everything bad was Democratic. Perhaps some foolish Democrats helped support that conviction. But to-day the people are able to judge more intelligently. The threatened exposures of Democratic wickedness have not come, because there was no wickedness to expose.

The contest we are beginning is the preliminary contest for next year's great political battle in the nation. Democratic success this fall in New York will make Democrats everywhere lift up their heads and buckle on their fighting armor. Victory here now will do much to secure victory in the nation. So let us subordinate all selfish or local interests and join each other in restoring to power the party to which we belong and in which we believe.

The Platform Adopted.

The speech was received with much applause and then Chairman Lockwood appeared and began the reading of the platform:

The Democratic party in convention assembled adopts the following declaration of principles and policy:

First—We declare the first essential to good municipal government to be the control over legislative mea-

Second—Economy in public expense. No public money for private purposes or political jobs; strict audit of official expenditures; a low tax rate.

Third—Honesty in public office; no tainted legislators; no corrupt traffic in legislation; clean men and free agents.

"Equal and honest enforcement of all laws; a proper observance of a day of rest and an orderly Sunday; modifications or repeal of laws unsupported by public opinion; no unjust sumptuary laws; no blue laws; recognition of the fundamental American principle of freedom of conscience; home rule in excise, as well as in other matters, within reasonable limitations; to protect the interests of the American and morality, and an amendment of the excise and other laws by the Legislature of the State which shall permit each municipality to express its sentiments by a popular vote of a majority of citizens to determine within such proper legislative restriction as shall be required what may best suit it and its conditions. There have been attempts of prominent Republicans in the large cities of the State to repudiate this reform, and it is their desire to deceive the people."

Sixth—Equal taxation; no unjust discrimination; no favored interests; no partial legislation; home rule in methods of strictly local taxation.

Seventh—Individual liberty; the right of all citizens to equal opportunities before the law; equal and exact justice to all men.

Eighth—Honest election; compulsory official accounting of expenditures by political committees as well as candidates, personal registration of voters as a guard against fraud.

Ninth—Practical and honest reform in the civil service.

Tenth—Intelligent and liberal promotion of agriculture.

Eleventh—Improved highways of gravel throughout the State in the interest of our citizens and farmers and bicycle riders.

Twelfth—Beneficial and needed legislation in the interests of labor; opposition to combinations, trusts and monopolies for the restrain of competition in trade; improvement in and the maintenance of the canals of State, in accordance with the time-honored policy of the Democratic party.

THE CANDIDATES.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates.

Judge Teller, of Auburn, was unanimously named for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

General Horatio C. King, was unanimously named for Secretary of State.

John B. Judson, of Fulton, was nominated for Comptroller.

Norton Chase, of Albany, was nominated by acclamation for Attorney-General, Mr. Griffin retiring.

D. C. Dow, of Schoharie, was nominated by acclamation for State Treasurer.

Russell R. Stuart, of Onondaga, was nominated for State Engineer and Surveyor.

Star Adopted as the Emblem.

Mr. Larkin read the resolution adopted by the State Committee selecting a star as the emblem, and giving the right to the two factions to use the emblem. It was adopted.

At 2.18 p. m. the Convention adjourned sine die.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Men Who Will Conduct Democratic Affairs During the Year.

Syracuse, Sept. 25.—The new Democratic State Committee, with members from Senate districts, so far as appointed last night, is as follows:

First district, Perry Belmont; second, John H. Sutphin; twenty-third, William H. Clark; twenty-fourth, James W. Hinkley; twenty-fifth, Charles M. Preston; twenty-sixth, Thomas Keery; twenty-eighth, Alvin J. Quackenbush; twenty-ninth, John Bowe; thirtieth, Francis J. Malloy; thirty-first, Jeremiah T. Finch; thirty-third, Clinton Beckwith; thirty-fourth, James H. Flanagan; thirty-fifth, Wilbur F. Porter; thirty-sixth, John F. Gaynor; thirty-ninth, Chauncey L. Becker; fortieth, George H. Cotton; forty-first, Calvin J. Huson; fortysecond, John Flanagan; forty-fifth, W. Caryl Ely; forty-seventh, John Cunsen; forty-eighth, Chas. W. Hinson.

LICENSES FOR WHEELMEN.

Glens Falls Bicyclists Must Pay a Fee of One Dollar to Ride on Sidewalks.

Glens Falls, Sept. 25.—The village Board of Glens Falls has passed resolutions permitting bicyclists to ride upon the sidewalks in certain sections of the village. The rider desiring such privilege must pay a fee of $1, and obtain a license.

Considerable opposition to the resolution has arisen. Many object to the payment of the tax, on the ground that the law demanding it, is unconstitutional. They contend that the bicycle is not subject to taxation, and that the village Board cannot rent the village sidewalks under any circumstances.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR POSTMASTERS.

Movement on Foot to Place Fourth-Class Offices Under the Law.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Both the Post Office Department and the Civil Service Commission are taking interest in the movement towards putting the fourth-class postmasters under the protection of civil service laws.

While nothing is likely to be done at present, it is probable that before the end of this administration the looked for action will be taken.

DR. JOHNSON NAMED FOR SENATOR.

Thirty-Eighth District Republicans Nominate Him To-Day.

Binghamton, Sept. 25.—In the Thirty-eighth Senatorial district Republican convention to-day, Dr. Wm. E. Johnson, of Waverly, was nominated for Senator on the first ballot.

Anarchy in Madagascar.

Marseilles, Sept. 20.—Advices received here from Antanarive, Madagascar, are to the effect that a condition bordering on anarchy prevails in the district of Imerina, where every one is fighting for

EDITOR NOYES.

Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, the editor of the Evening Star, has returned to America from the old country. In his

paper last Saturday he gave a graphic and interesting account of his travels in the Eastern countries.

Editor Noyes is a man of wonderful talent, and as a writer he is one of the most brilliant in America.

He has the congratulations of the BEE and his many thousand friends in this city and America on his safe return.

THE GREGORY CASE.

STUDENTS WILL LEAVE.

Dr. J. E. Rankin, who was the cause of the removal of Prof. J. M. Gregory, has caused consternation at Howard University. The attempt of Dr. Rankin to appoint two white men as professors after the removal of Gregory and his excuse was, that he removed Gregory because the university had no funds, has caused the wildest indignation. The colored students have threatened to leave the university.

GENERAL CLARKSON.

Hon. James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, is in the city. He was at the District building on Wednesday in consultation with Commissioner Ross.

Gen. Clarkson looks well and seems ready for the battle of '96. A representative of the BEE greeted him, who was informed that he would be in town for several days.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Dr. Georgie L. Patton, who spent two years as missionary physician, has returned to Memphis, Tenn. The people tendered her a grand reception and presented her a handsome gold watch.

A young colored woman of Cascader Toledo recently fell into a trance while listening to a sermon, and remained in that condition three months. She is now giving accounts of what she saw, and claims to have seen the interior of heaven. She predicts the near approach of judgment, and has performed a number of cures of diseases of long standing by laying her hands on the afflicted.

POLITICAL CHAT.

THE POLITICIANS IN FRONT OF THE DISTRICT BUILDING.

Bradshaw whispers to his supporters, and whatever he is doing the opposition doesn't know. He talks a great deal and says nothing.

Marcellus West would like to be a dictator, but the boys have made up their minds.

Billy Crawford has a wise head. He knows what is what.

Col. Gleason is looking forward. He has a good heart.

Samuel Jones is the coming young man of South Washington. He is one of the supporters of Mr. R. H. Key. He is a good talker and very sensible.

The politicians are all mixed up, and they are uncertain what to do.

Geo. O. Miller takes things philosophically.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL INYESTS.

What is generally conceded in Philadelphia to be one of the most desirable building sites in the city has just been purchased by The Ladies' Home Journal. The property is located at Sixth and Walnut streets, which means that it fronts on two of the most beautiful squares in Philadelphia, the famous Independence Square on the east and Washington Square on the south. The land acquired includes five properties. On May 1st. next, the houses thereon will be torn down to make room for a building costing $250,000 to be solely owned and exclusively occupied by the Journal. The building will requirs two years in its construction.

THE COLOR LINE.

The Columbia Law School has connected with it a branch which no other school has—a branch for patent law. A young colored man connected with one of the departments made application a few days ago for admission, as he desired to keep posted in patent law. His application was rejected because he was a negro.

The Paris exposition of 1900 will cover 2,000 acres.

OUR PUBLIC PRINTER.

Hon. Thomas E. Benedict is now serving his second term as Public Printer. He is one of the most unique

characters in public life. He is a positive character, and one of the most reliable men in public life. While some men dislike Mr. Benedict, they all admit that he is one man who has his own opinion. It is true that Mr. Benedict has discharged a number of competent colored printers; whether he or his foremen is responsible the BEE is unable to state. It is not believed that Mr. Benedict has any prejudice against a man on account of his color. He has retained in his service Mr. John H. Butcher, a republican, under both of his administrations, and, from what the BEE knows, he has the most implicit confidence in him.

There is one thing the BEE has always maintained, and the enemies of the public printer must give him credit for it, and that is he runs his office on a business basis. The BEE would like to see Mr. Benedict appoint a colored foreman of one of the divisions of printing, as he has already appointed a colored man foreman of the map department in which white men and women are employed.

CITY BREVITIES

The entertainment given at the residence of Mrs. Burrell Wood, on Eleventh street, in the interest of the Exposition was well attended.

The public schools opened last Monday with about 40,000 pupils. The several new schools which were appropriated for by Congress will probably not be ready for occupancy before the opening of the school year in 1896.

All of the old trustees on the school board have been reappointed and authorized to act until their successors have been appointed.

One of the white neighbors in the vicinity of Slater School, as an evidence of appreciation, presented Miss E. A. Chase and her corps of teachers with a handsome basket of fruit, and to every pupil in the building was given a dead pencil.

Quite a number of divines were in the city during the past week to attend the M. E. Conference which was held at Asbury Church, corner of Eleventh and K streets.

The many friends of Miss Miriam Benjamin, of Boston, and a teacher in our public schools, will learn with regret that her continued ill-health prevents her from assuming her scholastic duties.

In our next issue will appear a letter entitled "My Impression of Louisville, or Life in the South." It promises to be very interesting.

It is rumored that two of our popular school teachers will shortly marry. A doctor is one of the fortunate men and a musician has charmed the other.

The excursion of the Literary Union last evening to Notley Hall was well attended.

Messrs. J. B. Peterson, of the New York Age, and J. W. Marr, of New York, were in the city this week. Manager Peterson is a stranger in this section of the country, and the BEE regrets that it failed to shake his hand.

BRUCE NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The attempt of Dr. Rankin to saddle the responsibility of Gregory's removal on ex-Senator Bruce is mean. Mr. Bruce had nothing to do with the postponement of the trustee's meeting, and when Mr. Bruce returns he will convince the country that Dr. Rankin does not run him.

Leather Trust Ruins French Industry.

Paris, Sept. 21.—La Justice, in its issue of to-day, says that the manipulation of the leather market by the American syndicate will exhaust the stocks of the French tanners within the next six months, ruin the leather industry, and deprive workmen of employment in both government and private factories for more than a year to come.

Steamers in Collision on the Tyne.

London, Sept. 20.—The steamers Constantine and Trevethick collided to-day off the entrance to the river Tyne. The Constantine was cut to the water's edge and was run ashore to prevent foundering. The crew were rescued by means of life line rockets.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

It is said that George Augustus Sala is the best after-dinner speaker in England.

Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist singer, is now writing a history of the gospel hymns.

Tolstoi is at work on a novel dealing with the peculiarities of the Russian district courts.

Henry VIII. ate with his fingers, and when hungry would take up his victuals and swallow them in handfuls at a time.

Mrs. Daniel Stewart has served as sheriff of Greene County, Mo., with marked success. She has declined a re-election, however.

W. Clark Russell, being crippled by rheumatism, dictates all of his stories to his son, who writes them on a typewriter.

Although Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, the famous dissenting minister of England, is 75 years old, he walks a dozen or more miles every Sunday to church.

M. Chassepot, the inventor of the rifle of that name, detests firearms, does not permit shooting on his estate and is a great promoter of the S. P. C. A.

George III., so far from being the ferocious tyrant described in the Declaration of Independence, was as gentle as a child to all with whom he came in contact.

George Francis Train, "the sage of Madison Square," New York, is said to be undergoing a remarkable change. His snowy white hair is turning black again.

The Chinese baby which was born recently in New York to the Consul-General is named Hau Fook Grun, which, translated, means "a dignified and prosperous mandarin."

Lord Rosebery has resolved never again to sit for his portrait. He has found his previous experience in this direction very wearisome and the result not altogether satisfactory.

John W. Mackay is said to be very fond of old style "home cooking." He recently gave a luncheon in San Francisco which consisted of corned beef and cabbage, clam chowder, squash pie and buttermilk.

Amelia Sternecker has invented a fender for trolley cars which will be given a trial by the San Francisco electric railways. She is but 17 years of age, but has had a passion for machinery since her early childhood.

The late Judge Holt lived for the last 30 years before his death practically a hermit in his house in Washington. Some ascribed his weird appearance and queer ways to remorse at having aided in the sentence of Mrs. Surratt.

It is rather shocking to learn that John Burroughs, the naturalist, who is a great lover of birds, finds himself compelled to shoot the orioles that invade his vineyard, near Kingston-on-the-Hudson. A small flock of orioles, he says, will destroy a ton of grapes.

An American who recently chatted with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden says the Grand Old Man's voice and bearing show no signs of age. His face is that of an old man, but if a listener shut his eyes he would feel as if he were being addressed by a man in the very prime of life.

Daniel Boone's gun is still carefully preserved. Its stock and barrel are five feet long, and it carries an ounce ball. It is now owned by Nathan Boone Van Bibber, a descendant of the famous Kentucky pioneer, and is in Charleston, W. Va. The original powder horn and bullet mold are with the weapon.

Among the new members of the English House of Commons is an East Indian, Bhownagree, who has had an unusual career. He is the son of a Bombay merchant, and has been a lawyer and editor in England, and a judge in India. He represents Bethnal Green, London, in Parliament, and is the only one of his race in the house.

"Hi" Palmer, who lives on the shore of Mud Lake, Wis., was probably crazed by the wreck of the Lady Elgin, of which he was a survivor. At any rate, since that day, fully 35 years, he has lived in his rude hut. When, at long intervals, he visits town, it is in blue overalls, a slouch hat and a pair of moccasins and a vest of his own make. His face is a living image of the Uncle Sam of the caricaturists.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Miss Virginia Fair is an expert ventriloquist.

The Empress of Germany is a good public speaker.

England is enthusiastic over a new animal painter, Miss Maud Earl, who is expected to prove a second Rosa Bonheur.

The woman suffrage societies throughout the country will celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton November 12.

Queen Victoria once wrote some verses which were forwarded to a publisher under a nom de plume, and were promptly returned "with thanks."

Little Japanese girls frequently, like the old woman of the song, have bells on their shoes. And the "pokkuri" the young ladies wear are three or more inches high.

A shoe thrown after the carriage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grant, of Ledyard, Conn., brought them ill luck. It hit the horse, and there was a runaway which seriously injured both bride and groom.

A new woman in Brooklyn smoked cigarettes. Her husband told her that she would have to give up either him or her cigarettes, and as she blew a ring of smoke from her lips she said she guessed she would stick to her cigarettes. Then she left him.

A female town crier still fulfills her duties in the Scotch town of Dunning, Perthshire. She is a hale, hearty old dame of 70, locally known as the "bellwife," and is very proud of having proclaimed the Queen's birthday for 32 years running.

Aunt Thankful Taylor, of Washington, Vt., now just 90, began about a year ago to study Greek, and she is now able to read the New Testament in this tongue. About five years ago Aunt Thankful took up the study of Latin, and is able to converse fluently in that language now.

Some modern women have the power to command the undying devotion of the man who loves them. Fifteen years ago Mrs. Edwin Morrison died. Morrison, who worked in a railroad office in Cincinnati, lay unconscious from grief a long time and then disappeared. He buried his wife in a lonely cemetery on the Little Miami River, and built a hut beside it, where he has lived ever since by sufferance of the sexton, for whom he does odd jobs as his only means of livelihood. His heart is in the grave.

THE BICYCLE WALK.

Evils Alleged to Arise From the Riding of the Wheel.

While not a few physicians have fallen victims to the bicycle craze, the profession is not backward in pointing out some of the injurious effects of too much riding or constant use of the wheel. "Since the machine has become popular here," remarked a physician whose name is among the popular lecturers at medical colleges, the other day, "more cases of spinal trouble have come to the notice of the profession than ever before, and not a few of these are of a peculiar nature, that, no doubt, are due to the position acquired by the victims while on the wheel. Then there is at present a greater number of persons troubled with 'pigeon toes' and the 'bicycle walk' than there were a few years ago." In explaining these new physical deformities, which the extreme use of the bicycle is rapidly producing, the learned M. D. continued:

"The constant revolving motion of the feet and lower legs as they turn the pedals has given to the gait of those people who are much addicted to the bicycle a peculiar turn, which is known as the 'bicycle walk.' Those who remember the days of the roller skate craze will probably recall the effect that exercise had on the gait of those who practiced it, particularly the young ladies of the age to be easily affected. They took on at once a rolling, swinging, half-gliding, rhythmical step, that resembled the motion of roller skating as closely as could be by any one not on rollers. So it will be with the bicycle walk, except that, instead of being only a temporary peculiarity, it threatens to become permanent.

"The bicycling walk is nothing more or less than the pedaling motion of the wheel applied to the walk, but it gives to a person who has it a decidedly peculiar appearance. Notice a cyclist who is afflicted. It will be seen that when he lifts his back foot in walking he does not put it straight ahead, but carries it back a little, as he would have to in following the pedals, and then swings it high, almost up to the calf of the other leg, before sending it forward. The pigeon-toeing comes in there, also, and causes the sufferer from the bicycle walk to interfere, after the manner of horses. The interference comes higher up, though, because of the upward swing of the foot as it goes forward.

"The pigeon-toeing is accounted for by the position of the feet on the pedals. There the toes turn in and down, and the heels turn up and out, the pressure being borne on the ball of the foot.

"Among the racing men the 'bicycle walk' is more noticeable, of course. It has taken them in much worse form than it has the ordinary cyclist, and extends to the swing of the arms and carriage of the head. The elbows of a racing man bend out from the body, as a result of having to bear his weight as he leans far over the handle bars, and gives him the appearance of being bowlegged as to his arms. The neck and head are projected forward, too, and the face wears that strained, anxious expression of a man who wants to get there as soon as possible.

"The bicycle habit, if persisted in," he says, "will make us all knock-kneed and as pigeon-toed as our native red men. Pretty much everybody of the present generation rides a wheel, or is just about to begin. Therefore, pretty much everybody of the present generation will be knock-kneed or pigeon-toed, or will be affected with the bicycle walk."—New York Evening Telegram.

The Impact of the Bicycle.

The ability of a bicycle rider in rapid motion to do serious damage in a collision with another machine, or with a pedestrian, is fully appreciated by few wheelmen. A man weighing 150 pounds and moving at the rate of 10 feet a second (which is only about seven miles an hour) has a momentum of 1,500 pounds, leaving out of the account the weight of the wheel. This is sufficient to upset any pedestrian with terrific force. It has been suggested that the pneumatic tire forms a sort of fender which would prevent serious concussion in case of a collision. It would undoubtedly have a slight modifying effect, but it would be of little account. A collision between two wheels, each with a 150-pound rider, spinning at the moderate speed of 10 miles an hour, would result in a smash-up with a force of 3,000 pounds. In view of these facts it is no wonder that bicycle accidents are often very serious.

The tractive force required to propel a bicycle over a smooth level surface is estimated at 0.01 of the load. Calling the load 150 pounds, a force of 1½ pounds would be required to move the wheel forward, and this calls for a pressure on the pedals of 6¾ pounds on a wheel geared in the usual manner. When, however, the road is rough or on an up grade, the case is different. On a grade of 1 in 10, for example, the rider, in addition to the tractive force, actually lifts one-tenth of his weight and that of the machine. With a rigid or semi-rigid tire the rider is obliged to exert sufficient force to lift himself over every obstruction encountered by the wheel; the descent from the obstruction gives back a portion of the power expended in surmounting it, but not all of it. In the case of the pneumatic tire, however, the small obstructions are not an opposing element of any consequence, as the tire yields in lieu of the wheel being raised, and the result is, the wheel travels as upon a smooth track.—Scientific American.

They Say

Langston was declared a leader.

Leaders are made and not declared.

Fools declare leaders, and as a flock of sheep, recognize one of their number as a leader, so do some negroes.

The race is without a leader.

Mr. Ross will call a halt on some of the supervising principals.

The present excise board ought to be abolished.

It is an autocratic body, and no good to the men who are interested in it.

Gleason will organize the central committee.

It is a matter to be settled by the people.

Some people see but a little in some things.

Do you intend to go to Atlanta, Ga.?

The Southern people have changed.

Cuba ought to be free.

Suffrage will be restored to the people.

There is no cause to disfranchise 200,000 people.

The American people are cowards.

Our judges should be elected by the people.

Ten years should be the limit for any judge to serve.

Life tenure of office is a dangerous thing.

The people demand a change in the present system of government.

Cuba must be free.

200,000 people in the District of Columbia are slaves.

Let the people say who shall rule over them.

Advertise in the Bee.

It is the people's paper.

If you want the news you should advertise in the Bee.

Don't fail to call at this office and have your job work done.

Some people would like to know it all.

Let us have a negro judge.

The people want suffrage.

Why should the rights of some people be taken away?

Waller is still in a French prison.

The American government is too cowardly to resent the insult by France.

Waller may die in a French prison, and yet the United States is too cowardly to act.

Mr. Cleveland is at Buzzard's Bay fishing and Waller is in a French prison with chain and balls on.

What ought to come of a government that is too cowardly to protect its citizens?

James A. Ross is plowing corn in Iowa.

James anticipates a large crop, and then the coins will come in.

Democratic slates are smashed in New York.

Look out for Harrison.

You must not be ungratefnl to your friends.

The schools are opened.

The colored candidates are all mixed up.

Be truthful to your fellow-man.

In union there is strength.

Read the Bee if you want to be happy.

Be good to your fellow-man.

Judges should be elected.

Do you think of advocating suffrage?

Dr. Purvis is after Carson's scalp.

The colonel promised to support him.

The doctor will not stand any foolishness.

Bradshaw is not in it.

He will have to step down and out.

Disappointments will come to us all.

Read the Bee if you want to be happy.

The fight for delegates will be lively.

Many disappointments will come.

Do you want a live and truthful paper?

Editor Cooper is preparing another model for aspiring youth.

It will be the Kansas tenderfoot.

Men of strong moral convictions ought to be on the school board.

A WRESTLING LION.

An Interview With Sarah Bernhardt's New Piece of Animal Property.

Mr. Cross is the "universal provider" of "wild beasteses," and his firm, represented successively by his father and himself during the last 150 years, has made the name of "Massa Cross" a household word on every hilltop and in every swamp, jungle and forest in the undiscovered world by its liberal purchases of the fauna of every country.

"Well, Mr. Cross, I have come to see your wrestling lion, not only as an observer, but as a critic."

"I am sure that I shall be able to answer every question, and to meet your minutest inspection. But, as regards the proprietorship, I must tell you that he belongs to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. You are probably aware of her great interest in all animals, and her love of making wild beasts her domestic pets. Directly she had seen the wrestling lion and had noticed his extreme docility she insisted on possessing him. I didn't want to sell him. I had been doing very good business for some time past with him in the provinces, so I named what I hoped would be a prohibitive sum—£1,000. However, madame took him at that price—the highest ever paid for a lion. I have met Mme. Bernhardt frequently. She never omits to visit my repository in Earle street when she comes to Liverpool—indeed, Mr. Irving and the leading lights of the drama generally look in. I recollect on one occasion a number of my snakes got loose, and I think you would have been amused if you had seen the great actress entering into the chase with the greatest ardor possible."

I glanced for a moment at the sacred six-legged Indian cow, and the quaint Java monkeys, but when I reached Sarah Bernhardt's lion I wanted nothing else to see.

Marco is undoubtedly an extraordinarily fine example of his species, and in the pink of condition. Fourteen pounds of the finest beef are administered to him during the 12 hours of daily exhibition.

"Now, tell me all you know, Mr. Cross, about this lion?"

"I got him as a cub, and immediately I was struck with his extreme docility. He took down all other specimens I have had—and I have had scores of them—as regards evenness of temper. With all animal training, especially with lions, it is better policy to be kind. Directly you introduce the whip or stick, good-by to teaching tricks. Marco has been in training over two years. But here comes Clyto, who has been with me five years, and who will presently wrestle with the lion."

Then there appeared a good-looking, lithe young man, 23 years of age, clad in a smart tunic, the left breast of which was decorated with three or four medals—one especially attracted my attention, as on the reverse side it bore the inscription that it was the gift of W. E. Gladstone. By and by he retired to put on his wrestling suit, which, I noticed, as he entered the cage, bore in its raggedness unmistakable evidence of the severe contests he had had with the lion.

Before Clyto was within a yard or two of the cage, the lion appeared to scent him, was up and alert, and began to purr round Clyto's legs, as would a pet cat, on his entering the cage. "Up," said Clyto, and the lion placed a paw over each of his shoulders, with his head dangerously near his keeper's face. Then the struggle began. A twist or two, and Clyto had thrown, by a buttock twist, the lion on his back on the floor of the den with a thud. A piece of meat was then the reward of the vanquished. Again there was a prolonged struggle, and this time the lion had thrown Clyto, and was on top of him. Clyto lay for a moment quite still, with the heavy weight of the beast upon him. Then he began to wriggle quietly, with the intent, evidently, to get from under his load. At last he got free, and was up in a trice and leaned against the bars, panting for breath. The next feat was getting the lion to sit on a chair; when there, Clyto retired to the other side of the cage and placed a piece of meat in his mouth. Then, with a jump, the lion sprang on his keeper and took the beefsteak from his mouth, but Clyto had the breath knocked out of him by the heavy impact of the beast. Clyto next began to sweep out the cage, but he seemed to care little whether he kept his face to his charg or not. While this was being done the lion proceeded to play with the chair, as a cat would with a reel of cotton. Evidently the show was nearly over; but before the keeper left the lion had got cheeky, and made rather a nasty charge, and began to wrestle, and so ardently that Clyto exclaimed: "Come, come! that's enough! This is a bit too rough. Give over, will you!" A short struggle then ensued, and Clyto's head appeared likely to be bitten off; but Clyto succeeded in throwing the lion off, and then dealt him a back-hander on the face, by way of admonition to better manners. The keeper then deftly slipped out. It was a splendid show.

"Is there much danger, Mr. Cross?" I asked.

"I think the lion has been too well trained. However, what risk there is seems to be appreciated, for I have noticed that some people come to every show, perhaps on the principle that actuated the conduct of those who never missed seeing Van Amburgh of old place his head in the lion's mouth."

"People will surely ask me if the lion is drugged."

"My best answer is to ask you to give them the evidence of your own eyes. If the animal had been so treated, could he be so alert?"

"But how about the claws? Are they drawn?"

For answer Clyto showed me the lion's paws. There could be no doubt about the power of his majesty's claws.—London Sketch.

Four Men Injured by an Explosion.

Buenevista, Col., Sept. 30.—A disastrous explosion of powder occurred in the Marah Murphy mine at St. Elmo, twenty-five miles from here, and a special engine came here for doctors. At least four men were injured.

$125,000 Fire at Middletown.

Middletown, Sept. 24.—Walker & Son's paper mills at Montgomery were destroyed by fire last night. The plant originally cost $125,000.

WOMAN'S WAYS AND DOINGS.

Beatrice Harraden begs neckties from her male friends and makes them into crazy quilts.

It is said that Mrs. Hetty Green's one and only ambition is to make her son the wealthiest man in the world.

The Japanese despise women who become intoxicated. Consequently it is rarely that a woman of Japan is seen drunk.

"What the new woman wants to learn," says the Manayunk philosopher, "is to buy a larger shoe and a smaller hat."

It will behoove the ladies to make the most of their leap-year privileges next year, for a leap year will not come again till 1904.

A wealthy Parsee is erecting a hospital for women in India, at a cost of 50,000 rupees, the foundation stone of which has been laid by the Countess of Elgin.

Lady Habberton, inventor of the divided skirt, has a new fad. She contends that female servants should wear knickerbockers, as such costume facilitates movements.

Mrs. Alice Shaw, the whistler, who was once all the rage in London and Paris, is now puckering her lips for the entertainment of the habitues of a Berlin music hall.

Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris adheres to the fashion of hair-dressing which prevailed when she was a young girl—the style which banged the hair across the forehead as men did in Florence in Raphael's time.

The mother of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist, is a gentle, old-fashioned Englishwoman, who lives entirely for her son and his pretty young sister. Mrs. Beardsley regards him with reverential admiration.

Mrs. Clio Hinton Huneker, who is to receive $10,000 for her Fremont statue which she was commissioned to execute by the "Associated Pioneers" of California, is said to be only twenty-four years old. She is a pupil of St. Gaudens.

Mrs. Muller, an English woman, speared a wild boar at a "pig stick" at Tangier the other day. She is an excellent horsewoman, but her achievement with an eighteen-foot spear has created great excitement and admiration in Morocco.

Daniel Webster's sister-in-law, the widow of his brother, Ezekiel Webster, is living at Concord, N. H., and is nearly ninety-four years of age. She was married August 2, 1825, and has been a widow over sixty-six years, her husband having died April 10, 1829.

Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder is a prominent member of the New York association of women opposed to the extension of suffrage. She says that in three weeks it enlisted a membership of over 7,000, more than half of whom were working women.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"Are you for silver or gold?" asked the statesman. "That depends," replied the politician. "Which have you got?"—Chicago Evening Post.

"Gray has had a good deal of experience as a dramatist has he not?" "Yes, Indeed. Spoiled more French plays than any other man in the business."—Brooklyn Life.

Amiable Visitor—"And this is the baby, is it? Why, it's the very image of its father. Cynical Uncle—Well, it needn't mind that, if only it has good health.—Tit-Bits.

Little Girl—Oh, mamma, come quick! Mamma—Mercy! What is the matter? Little Girl—There's a mouse in the kitchen, and the poor cat is there all alone."—Tit-Bits.

Jones—"Curry is an awfully unfortunate fellow. Jackson—That so? Jones—Yes; he snores so loud that he always wakes the baby, then the baby cries so loud he wakes Curry, so they have to walk together.—Scribner's.

Jinks—Smithson strikes me as being a sort of religious broker; but I'm blamed if I can tell whether he's a bull or a bear. Filkins—Why not? Jinks—Because he's long on countenance and short on works.—Harlem Life.

Mr. Fogg—Oh, yes, Miss Della Sart is a fine elocutionist. She reads so naturally and every word is uttered with such distinctness! Mr. Fogg—H'm! Reads distinctly and naturally does she? Well, all I've got to say is, she is no elocutionist.—Boston Transcript.

Apropos of boasters, Dean Hole tells a story of an acquaintance of his at Oxford who once wrote him a note beginning, "My dear Countess," and then, scratching out "Countess," substituted "Hole." Whereupon the dean, not to be outdone, began his reply, "My dear Queen," and then drew his pen through "Queen" and substituted "Disk."—Household Words.

"I licked him," said the boy mournfully. "I licked him good, an' now there are a couple of biz fellows in the next street jest a-layin' for me to lick me 'cause I licked him." "My son," said the father earnestly, seeing an opportunity to impress a lesson in international politics upon the boy, "now you realize the position that Japan is in."—Chicago Tribune.

IT'S JUST LIKE A WOMAN.

To try independence, succeed in it, but prefer it not.

To faint at mice and spank tigers with a broomstick.

To keep nine commandments more easily than the tenth.

To value a baby above the world; or a pug above a baby.

To scold about little troubles and be brave about big ones.

To toil life long for social position, or throw it away for love in an instant.

To look at the most undeserving of men through the kindly spectacles of pity.

To overestimate their own beauty far less than they underestimate their own goodness.

To retain despite many bitter experiences the trust of a good heart in human nature.—New York Recorder.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has paid $75,000 for a fireplace in his Newport residence. There seems to be no doubt that he has got money to burn.

Carrol D. Wright says: "Hunger has caused more men to commit petty crimes than anything else." Of 6,952 homicides in 1890, 5,100 had no trades.

Sarah Grand married at sixteen and for some time lived with her husband in China. Since then she has traveled much in Japan with no escort but her maid.

Darwin was a great smoker, and though he reads everything the papers had to say against the cigarette, he was rarely seen without one in his fingers or his lips.

John D. Rockefeller said not long ago that his great ambition in life is to accumulate a fortune of $500,000,000. He made a good start toward it in the late oil flurry.

Queen Victoria's daily menu is written in French, with the exception of the single item "roast beef," which is loyally and uncompromisingly English, as befits a national dish.

The Austrian Emperor created a sensation in Vienna the other evening by appearing at a theatre. It was the first time he had been seen in a playhouse since the tragic death of his son.

Sir Bache Cunard, who married Miss Maude Burke, of New York, is the second baronet of his line. In marrying an American girl, Sir Bache has followed the laudable example of his father.

Deaf, dumb, blind and an imbecile, the Earl of Arundel, heir to the oldest, richest and proudest peerage in England, is not to be envied by any healthy man who can earn a dollar a day and enjoy it.

Edward S. Holden, director of the Lick Observatory, announces that he has raised nearly all the $5,000 needed to secure the famous Crossley reflector, for transportation, etc. With this addition the Mount Hamilton astronomical equipment will be unequaled in the world.

Maria Louise's son by her chamberlain, Count Neipperg, whom she married after Napoleon's death, has just died near Vienna. He was Prince William of Montenuovo, an Italianized form of Neuberg (Neipperg), and was seventy-four years old. He survived his brother, the King of Rome, sixty-three years.

In London the other day Mr. E. Matthews, aged seventy-two, and Miss Mary Bright, aged eighty-six, were married. It was explained that the happy bridegroom had been courting the bride for upward of twenty-five years, but that their marriage was delayed because they could not agree on the question what religious persuasion the children should be brought up in.

ABOUT EATING.

In good eating there is happiness.—Apicius.

Thou shouldst eat to live, not live to eat.—Cicero.

A rich man may eat when he will, but a poor man when he can.—Diogenes.

Eating to repletion is bad; but what we eat should be good of its kind.—Dr. S. S. Fitch.

It is not the eating, but the inordinate desire thereof, that ought to be blamed.—St. Augustine.

In eating it is a great fault for a man to be ignorant of the measure of his own stomach.—Seneca.

Animals feed, man eats; tell me what you eat, and how you eat, and I will tell you what you are; the man of intellect alone knows how to eat.—B. Savarin.

Eat not for the pleasure thou mayest find therein; eat to increase thy strength; eat to preserve the life which thou hast received from heaven.—Confucius.

THE WOMAN OF THE PERIOD.

When women don't know what etiquette would demand they kiss each other.—Atchison Globe.

A gold thimble is as good as any for a girl who cannot darn her own stockings.—New Orleans Picayune.

We are patiently waiting for the new woman to tackle the old servant girl question.—Washington Post.

The ladies have organized a good government club. The ladies ought to be experts in good government, especially the married ladies.—Baltimore American.

The coming woman may solve all the intricate political problems, but no man will ever be able to understand the philosophy of spring house cleaning.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

A good advertisement never sleeps.—West Union Gazette.

The true art of memory is the art of attention.—Johnson.

It is easier to believe in someone than in something, because the heart reasons more than the mind.—Bunece.

Despondency is ingratitude; hope is God's worship.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Reason shows itself in all occurrences of life; whereas the brute makes no discovery of such talent, but in what immediately regards his own preservation or the continuance of his species.—Addison.

MODERN PROVERBS.

The new woman is an old problem.

A woman's freedom does not consist in bloomers.

It is not the ballot, but the caucus, that rules this country.

A man may not like the fashion of his nose, but he follows it.

A pretty girl with a new hat comes near to answering affirmatively the question whether life is worth living.

The art of making money does not usually coexist with the habit of making friends.

Storm warnings were first given early in the last century.

MIMICRY AND REASON.

Indications That the Monkey is Endowed With a Share of Each.

"That the monkey possesses intelligence to a considerable degree is probably true," said a hotel proprietor who has a small menagerie on his premises. "I believe, however, much of the intelligence with which that animal is credited is due to his love of mimicry or imitation.

"The other day two young men, with two young girls, were at the monkey's cage feeding him peanuts. One of the girls was chewing gum, and one of the men suggested that she give the monkey some, expecting that if he took it in his mouth it would stick to his teeth, and he would make sorry work of trying to chew it. The girl at once parted with the sweet morsel she was so industriously chewing, extending it toward the cage. The monkey grabbed it instantly and put it into his mouth, but instead of chewing it or attempting to, began pulling it out in small ribbons, as children are frequently seen to do. When he had it all out of his mouth he rolled it into a compact ball between his hands, threw it into his mouth and began the operation again. He appeared to enjoy the performance as much as his visitors. That was imitation."

"That's all right," rejoined another, "but I had an experience with that same monkey wherein he displayed intelligence. I was by the cage smoking one day, and I thought to annoy him by blowing smoke in his face. I was much surprised to find that instead of being annoyed he enjoyed it, as was evidenced by his edging up as near me as possible to receive the smoke in larger volumes. Soon he began scratching himself at the point where most of the smoke came against him. When I had smoked one side for a few minutes he would turn squarely round to have the other side treated in the same way. Then he sat up directly in front of me and received the smoke squarely in the face and neck. I don't know whether he held his breath, but he did not cough, sneeze or wince a particle. To complete the job he sat with his back toward me, and it would have done you good to see him throw his hind feet over his back and scratch. It made me think of the kickers of a hay tedder in motion. Now, that monkey knew, through some sort of intelligence, that nothing will send fleas and other insects to the surface or stupefy them as effectively as tobacco smoke."—Utica Observer.

Publicity.

Newspaper notoriety has a peculiar charm for a large number of people. The mere fact of seeing their names printed—really printed in a real newspaper—gives them a kind of satisfaction that they cannot obtain in any other way. The love of newspaper notoriety seems to be born in people. It is no acquired, for you find it in the youngsters whose age would permit them to have gotten no farther in the vanities of this world tha a faculty for swearing. A newspaper reporter understands this vanity of people better than any one else, for he has to deal with it continually. And it would be a very dull man who would not be able to turn it to his advantage very often.

The other day a fond parent who labors upon a daily newspaper of Pittsburg went home to find his young hopeful about to engage in a fist fight with a youngster of the neighborhood. He did not stop to question the right or hte wrong of the quarrel, for, his perception being naturally quick, he saw that his son's opponent had by far the advantage of his adversary in size and muscle. In fact, he saw that his son was in a fair way to be made to do the duty of a street sweeper. Of course it was his duty to stop such a disgraceful proceeding as a street fight, especially under the circumstances mentioned. But his interfering with the would-be fighters in no way appeased the wrath or the thirst for gore of the large boy. For, as he moved away, the big fellow turned and said:

"Never mind, Bill, I'll lick yer yet into a jelly when yer pop's not around."

This made the parent a little anxious, as he knew that an onslaught meant a sure victory for the other side, and as he could not be around always to protect his son he took advantage of the knowledge of human nature which his profession had given him.

A crowd of young boys had gathered around to see what they thought was going to be a fight, and as one of the antagonists, after being interfered with, walked away, their faces assumed looks of disappointment, but the father soon brightened them up.

"Say, boys," said he, "do you want your names to be printed in the paper?"

Immediately a chorus of "You bet I do's" greeted him.

"Well," continued the father, "if you boys will band together and see that that big fellow doesn't lick Billy I will put every one of your names in the paper to-morrow morning."

That is why one of the morning papers published the next day an item which ran: "The Blank Athletic Club was organized yesterday. The principal members are——." Then came all the names of the boys who had sworn protection to the newspaper man's son.—Harper's Bazar.

Petrified Oysters.

A bed of petrified oysters has been found on the top of Big Mountain, just back of Forkston, Wyoming County. A short time since A. Judson Stark and William N. Reynolds, Jr., of Lafayette College, amateur geologists of Tunkhannock, spent a day on the mountain and brought back a fine collection of the petrified bivalves. Some of the specimens are of mammoth size—one in Mr. Reynolds's possession measuring 22 inches long by 9 inches wide and weighing 40 pounds. The specimens range in all sizes, from this down to the ordinary edible oyster of the present time. Some of the specimens show the eye of the oyster perfectly, and in all of them the meat is easily removed from the shell. The bed seems to be confined to a small mound, resting on a broad plateau, at the extreme top of the mountain, near the Sullivan County line.—Wilkesbarre (Pa.) correspondence to the Philadelphia Ledger.

Work on the Acropolis.

After repairing the damage done to the Parthenon, the Athenian Archaeological Society will begin excavating the lower slopes of the Acropolis.

Half a loaf is better than no vacation.

CURRENT CURIOS.

Sunflower stalks are now converted to paper.

There are 74,328 registered pupils in the city of Boston.

There are 6,063 pieces in the high-grade locomotive.

When ants are unusually busy weather may be expected.

Asphalt is a combustible, pitch of a brownish color.

There is a society in Egypt whose ject is to drive foreigners out of country.

To ascend Mont Blanc costs about as there must by law be two guides a porter to each person.

The atmosphere is so clear in Zulu that it is said objects can be seen starlight at a distance of seven miles.

A new magazine rifle invented by Italian fires 20 cartridges automatically without requiring any change of position on the part of the soldier.

An odd monument, in the shape Roxbury pudding stone weighing pounds, has just been placed over grave of Samuel Jones, at Kennebunkport, Me.

German experiments have confirmed the fact that there is a zone around signals, within which the sound cannot be heard, a fact first demonstrated in United States.

At many of the destinations of pigeons men are placed whose it is to shoot down those birds with sages who circle round the air and time in alighting.

The oldest steam engine in the went through a recent fire in Savannah but was dug out of the ruins all and will be exhibited in Atlanta. built by James Watt.

There is a peculiar superstition ed to London theatres, that should one whistle in the dressing room actor or actress nearest the door his or her position at the theatre.

Burglars who entered a Connecticut mansion the other night, not finding silverware or jewelry, exhibited their satisfaction by smashing nearly all door panels and the furniture and ing up the carpets.

London has maintained for years pre-eminense in the fur American and Russian buyers bid the city to buy furs originally for their own respective countries, sales amount to £4,000,000 a year.

For a short distance a lion or can outrun a man, and can equal speed of a fast horse, but they lose wind at the end of half a mile at most. They have little endurance are remarkably weak in lung power.

The British crown is made up of monds, rubies, sapphires, pearls, eralds, set in silver and gold band weighs 39 ounces and 5 pennyweights troy. In it there are 3,452 diamonds pearls, 9 rubies, 17 sapphires and eralds.

One consequence of the battle Yalu is the proposal made in Europe establishing a naval Red Cross for whose vessels, painted in some distinct color, shall accompany hostile fleets pick up the crews of vessels sunk in tion.

Horseflesh is largely eaten in The retailers sell the choice cuts for fourpence per pound, and the for three pence. A large quantity in the manufacture of sausages horses before and after being killed strictly examined.

In Malta bees are plentiful, stings are in such repute as a rheumatism that resort to this method of inoculation has been mon practice in several cases for tions, the results, it is said, having most satisfactory to the patients.

Although a rubber horseshoe invented for use on icy pavements ing satisfactory seems to have found for horses compelled to on wet asphalt. It is noticeable horses accustomed to asphalt trick of steping carefully, as to walk with stiffened ankles on

WIT AND WISDOM.

Beautiful women can do as they but a plain woman must please great deal.

There is one thing to the credit devil—he never at any time did in his wife's name.

The man who robs Peter to usually intends to strike Paul for loan later on.—Puck.

A man's curiosity never reaches female standard until some one his name was in yesterday's paper.

Some men are like blotters. bear the impress of a hundred things, and yet they are worthless.

"Help! help!" cried the man being robbed. "Calm yourself," highwayman. "I don't need any ance."

She—I am not afraid of blood have nothing to conceal. He—stick to skirts if I were you.—Tribune.

Invincible fidelity, good humor complacency of temper outlive charms of a fine face, and make cay of it invisible.

"I will withdraw my suit," young Jobson, as he counted up and found that it corresponded sum on his pawn ticket.

"I will withdraw my suit," young Jobson, as he counted up and found that it corresponded sum on his pawnticket.—Boston

It has been well said that no sank under the burden of the when to-morrow's burden is day's that the weight is more can bear.

"When I first took hold of said the new proprietor of the store on the corner, "it was lutely nothing, and now the doubled."

A good man, who has seen world, and is not tired of it, grand essentials to happiness thing to do, something to love, thing to hope for."

"The coffee is richer in color ing than usual," remarked writer boarder. "There were up the river muddy," (care) to Pittsburg judge a man of acter.

FASHIONABLE

Black and white, whether for mourning or ordinary wear, are combinations that are second to none for popularity

A pretty chiffon and silk cape which just escapes the waist will be found useful for breezy evenings and afternoons which we may now expect to experience.

Delicate hued glace silks, gossames gauze, and soft sprigged muslins may be counted as the fabrics for excellence upon which the prettiest gowns are made.

Velvet coats will be extremely chic and will accompany generally brocade and silk dresses.

Autumn cloths show some very charming color effects, produced in a mingling of bright colors that are cunningly veiled and subdued by overspreads of black, dark brown, blue or green.

There are a number of bengaline effects, in plain and novelty wools, the latter show chameleon effects, and have contrasting silk threads thrown over the surface in dots, dashes, and regular leaf and flower designs.

Dark blue with a peculiar yellowish green, worn so much during the past season is among the prettiest combinations in the new fabrics, and promises to be even more popular than heretofore.

A very desirable novelty goods shows a surface as silky, smoothed face cloth, with long camel's hair strewn over it; it is double faced and has pinhead dots of the wrong side color thrown upon the right side, in brown with tan colored dots, it would please the most fastidious taste.

Some of the mohair crepons are quite stiff, and a novel one has clusters of narrow silk plush stripes. It is very handsome and most effective when used for only part of a gown.

Teffetas are handsomer and in better quality than heretofore, being heavier but not so stiff as those of last season.

Fur and lace crepe will be mingled with cloth and velvet for elaborate gowns in the same daring fashion.

A gown of mastic cloth has a wide flaring skirt, but the many seams are piped with white satin; the waist is of white crepon veiled with beaurre lace of a heavy applique pattern, stretched smoothly as a corselet in the back, but full and drooping slightly in front.

Heavy boucle cloths prevail in the new coats, which are extremely simple. They are either quite short or of medium length, with modified godet flutes in the back, the sleevs have ample but not exaggerated fulness at the top.

The new sleeve is the melon, cut in many segments which round in at the elbow, taking out all superfluous width.

A smart coat for dressy functions is of black satin, very richly embroidered, with cut jet beads. It is quite short with modified flutes in the back.

A tailor-made tweed suit with large buttons in the short, loose front coat, is just the thing for autumn outings.

Dressy little wraps for carriage use and visiting are of cloth, satin, or velvet, slashed on the shoulders and in the middle of the back to admit knife-plaiting of striped taffeta silk; the same silk lines the wrap, and a full ruche of it finishes the neck.

Bizarre arrangements of outstanding loops and bows that begin and end nowhere, together with loads of feathers and plumes and an increasing amount of tinsel and glitter, are features of autumn millinery.

Gowns of gray mohair have facings of black bengaline or of brown cloth, quite smart ones are faced with white silk or cloth, and dark brown is relieved by a golden tan. All the handsome autmn woolens can be effectively made by this pattern, but older women of quiet tastes may have the facing of harmonizing, instead of contrasting color.

Collars are extremly high and as large and fall as lace, ribbon, velvet, and flowers can make them.

The full Maria Stuart ruff is very effective and becoming when the neck is slender and it is a very fashionable style at present.

Skirts continue wide and flaring at the foot, and may have as many flute falling in billows around the figure as the wearer cares to display or has strength to carry.

Most tailor-made skirts continue to be of conservative width, which four yards is now acknowledged to be.

The new skirt measures five and three quarter yards at the foot and fits as closely as a princess gown at the waist, except that there are two narrow box-plaits in the back.

Black ostrich feathers hold an important place in fall and winter millinery From six to a dozen are often used on one hat.

Hats and bonnets are also seen trimmed with from two to six wings.

MARY ANDERSON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mrs. de Navarro (Mary Anderson) has now completed the autobiography of her stage career, and a series of the most interesting chapters from the manuscript will be printed in The Ladies' Home Journal. In these articles Mrs. Navarro will tell of her [illegible] on the stage, the ex[illegible]atrical life, and the [illegible]merica and England [illegible]she made. The [illegible]tobiography in

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

The smallest wrinkle may serve as a grave for the greatest love.—Theophile Gautier.

"I reach and reach, but cannot grasp," sighs a certain poet. He must have been chasing his hat.

"What is the use of knowing how to tell the truth; so few persons know how to hear it?—A. d'Houdetot.

To live above your station shows a proud heart, and to live under it discovers a narrow soul.—M. Malot.

Man was made to mourn, but he has fixed things so that his wife has taken the job off his hands.—Texas Siftings.

"Where was Magna Charta signed?" asked a teacher in a south of London Board School. "Please, sir, at the bottom."

The voice of conscience is so delicate that it is easy to stifle it; but it is also so clear that it is impossible to mistake.

There is an immense profoundness of thought in commonplace phrases. They are holes dug by generations of ants.—Charles Beaudelaire.

The road to ambition is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, and too dark for science.—J. J. Rousseau.

Profound observers have remarked that when a man don't know anything he is singularly apt to disclose the fact whenever he has an opportunity.

"I walked the floor all night with the toothache," said he. To which his feeling listener replied, "You didn't expect to walk the ceiling with it, did you?"

Shop Assistant—Really, madame, that white feather in your hat makes you look ten years younger. Old Maid—Is that so? Then give me another one.—Tid-Bits.

"I suppose you are tired of talking about the weather," said the philosopher; "but I have been thinking that if people average as good as the weather how happy we should be!"

Mr. Emerson says, "Life is hardly respectable if it has no generous task, no duties or affections that constitute a necessity of existing. Every man's task is his life-preserver."

Barber—Would you like a bottle of our hair restorer? Customer—No, thank you; I prefer to remain baldheaded. Barber—Then our hair restorer is just the thing you want, sir. —Chicago Mail.

Delegate Goodwin, of the Utah Constitutional Convention, holds that "no public man should refrain from reading newspapers, some for information, and some for the horrible example they set."

Wickwire—What a beautiful whine you use in asking for a dime. You really ought to have that voice cultivated. Dimal Dawson—Well, I don't know but I might be willin' to have it cultivated—say under the irrigation system.—Indianapolis Journal.

Smallwort—Old man Gripe, the chattel mortgage man, got a needle in his hand this morning and the doctors had to cut it out. Ford—Nothing strange in that. They would have had to do the same thing had it been a nickel.—Indianapolis Journal.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

It is estimated that $100,000,000 was spent in England alone in charity in 1894.

Coal-tar yields sixteen shades of blue, the same number of yellow tints twelve of orange, nine of violet and numerous other colors and shades.

In the famous cellars of the Hotel de Ville at Bremen there are a dozen cases of holy wine, which has been preserved for 250 years.

Official estimates place the value of farm animals—horses, cattle and hogs and sheep—in the United States at no less than $1,819,446,306.

A school with a play ground on the roof and twenty shower baths in the basement is to be erected in the congested district of New York.

The largest sailing ship afloat is the remodeled Pedsian Monarch, 3,923 tons measurement. Her iron masts are 184 feet high from the deck.

With a population not much over half that of London, New York city (proper) consumes daily 183,000,000 gallons of water, against 190,000,000 for London.

A beggar who died a few weeks ago in Auxerre, France, was found to have 1,000,000 francs in bonds in his trunk, and in his cellar 400 bottles of wine of the vintage of 1790.

The following appeal was printed recently in a Scottish newspaper: "Wanted, a good school for girls where the birch rod, coming into fashion again, is used in the old way.

The earliest farming mill or winnowing machine was erected in China and was in use there for centuries while Europeans were cleansing their grain by casting it in the air on a windy day.

Byron's household according to Shelly consisted, besides servants, of ten horses, eight enormous dogs, three monkeys, five cats, an eagle, a crow and a calcon, and all except the horses went to and fro in the house at their pleasure.

At University college, London, recently, Prof. Boys described the apparatus devised by him for estimating the density and weight of the earth. The experiments gave the density as 5.[illegible] from which the weight of the earth was calculated at 5,832,064,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

The practice of ringing the curfew bell appears to have prevailed throughout Europe long before the Norman conquest of England, its object being the laudable one of preventing fires, which on account of the houses being built chiefly of wood were at that time quite frequent and destructive.

One of the cleverest inventions ever patented is the machine for sticking common pins in the papers in which they are sold. The contrivance brings up the pins in rows, draws the paper in position, crimps it in two lines, then at a single push passes the pins through the paper and sets them in position.

NTERESTING INFORMATION.

Italy has 23 crematories.

A floating cannery is new.

France may tax foreigners.

Vermont has 200 creameries.

Yucatan exports hammocks.

An electric gun is announced.

'Frisco has 950 manufactories.

A gun fires 770 shots a minute.

Switzerland has watch schools.

California has Japanese miners.

Bosnia has two female physicians.

Paper bicycle tires are announced.

Vermont is first in marble output.

Germany still has chimney sweeps.

One-sixth of England's women work.

United States contain 1,964 distilleries.

John Bull built 31 war ships in 1894.

Norway ships frozen milk to England.

France has an aluminium torpedo boat.

One London policeman wears spectacles.

London has thirty people whose incomes are over $500,000 a year.

Most of the black pearls in existence come from the dark-tipped oyster of Lower California.

Two thousand patents have been taken out in this country on the manufacture of paper alone.

The largest Bible in the world is a manuscript Hebrew Bible in the Vatican, weighing 320 pounds.

A cob pipe factory, with a daily output of 8,000 pipes, will shortly be put in operation in Waverly, Tenn.

The hall porter of a London club pleasantly admits that his position brings him in about $7,500 a year.

The largest sailing ship afloat is the remodeled Persian Monarch, 3,923 tons measurement. Her iron masts are 184 feet high from the deck.

The beet root sugar crop of the United States is something over 40,000,000 pounds a year, of which California produces 29,000,000 pounds.

Czar Nicholas has established a fund of $250,000 to relieve journalists and authors in distress and to provide for their widows when they die.

Wheat can be grown in the Alps at an elevation of 3,600 feet; in Brazil at 5,000; in the Caucasus at 8,000; in Abyssinia at 10,000; in Peru and Bolivia, at 11,000.

Out of 26 saloons in Kokomo, Ind., 11 have decided to close, as they see no prospect of making money owing to the stringency of the recently-enacted temperance laws.

The municipal elections held April 2 throughout the State of Nebraska, where the license question was involved, resulted in 90 per cent. of the towns declaring in favor of license.

Twenty million dollars worth of bank notes leave the Bank of England daily; while sixty folio volumes or ledgers are filled with writing in keeping the accounts of a sngle day.

The French camps in Madagascar will be surrounded with electrical currents so arranged that the approach of any one will be automatically signaled, even if the sentinels are asleep.

A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Senate by Mr. Brainerd providing for the application of the Australian ballot system to the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquor.

The new cable vocabulary of 250,000 words makes a large book. There is no word in it that contains more than ten letters, and every word differs in at least two letters from every other word.

One of the proposed two-wheel or "bicycle" railways from New York to Washington promises a speed of 120 miles an hour as a result of the use of electricity and the minimizing of friction.

From the Patent Office at Washington comes the report that in the eleven years since the type-writing machine was first put upon the market the sales have amounted to nearly $30,000,000.

It is said that most of the 5,000 horses shipped from America to Europe recently were intended for slaughter as food. Electricians think this a sign of the coming triumph of electricity as a motor.

STATISTICAL.

In Paris one person in eighteen lives on charity.

Thomas A. Edison is the patentee of over 600 inventions.

The woollen factories of this country employ 220,000 persons.

Five thousand horses have been sold at $5 each in Oregon for the meat.

Over $50,000,000 are spent in maintaining the churches of the United States, and $400,000,000 in running the jails.

New Yorkers are claiming that their city has a population of between 1,900,000 and 2,000,000. The new police census makes it nearly 19,000,000.

The secretary of the Vermont Board of Agriculture reports that 1,973 farms were sold in the State last year, of which 155 were previously occupied.

While Baltimore was getting ready to place fenders on its street cars, eighty-two lives were crushed out, and 300 people more or less injured by the electrics.

During the past twelve years nearly 10,000 miles of narrow-gauge railroad have been either converted to standard gauge, or abandoned entirely in the United States.

Sons of the American Revolution, in convention at Boston, recommended June 14th as "Flag Day" and the erection of a statue of John Paul Jones at Washington.

The Siamese have such a superstitious dislike of odd numbers that they studiously strive to have in their houses an even number of windows, doors, rooms, closets, etc.

Less tobacco is consumed in Great Britain, in proportion to the inhabitants, than in any other civilized country. The average is twenty-three ounces per annum for each person.

A CHAPTER ON CATCHUPS.

Simple Rules That Will Prove Timely Helps to Housewives.

Possibly the least expensive articles put up by housekeepers for winter use is catchup, a variety of which can be made at a very small cost. The tomato and cucumber are the best vegetables for the purpose, and can be used both ripe or green; they may be cooked and seasoned in a number of different ways or made in their raw state. The best and most perfect vegetables and fruits only should be used for catchup. The spices should be pure, and so commingled as to prevent any one prevailing to the exclusion of the others; cloves, allspice, mace and cinnamon being generally used. Onions, garlic, horseradish, black and white mustard seed, with celery seed, give to the mixtures an excellent flavor. The vinegar used for catchups should be pure and strong.

A porcelain lined kettle is best for the cooking. After being made, catchup should be bottled or put in glass jars, sealed and kept in a cool, dry place. No accompaniments to meats, game or fish is more delicious and healthful than fruit catchups. Tart fruits are best for catchups.

Currant Catchup—Take four pounds of ripe, red currants, pick from the stems, put in a kettle, mash, add two pounds of sugar, and let boil slowly until thick; add a pinch of salt, a teacupful of vinegar, a teaspoonful each of powdered cinnamon, allspice and mace. Mix, take from the fire, let cool, bottle and seal.

Gooseberry Catchup—Put five pounds of ripe gooseberries in a preserve kettle with a little water, boil until soft, add two pounds of sugar, a small cupful of vinegar, with spices to flavor. Let boil until thick, take up, and when cold, bottle and seal.

Grape Catchup—Take twelve pounds of ripe grapes, pick from the stems, mash, put in a preserve kettle with a pint of water, let come to a boil, mash and mix. Take from the fire, strain, put back in the kettle with five pounds of sugar and one quart of vinegar. Let boil until thick, flavor with cloves and cinnamon, take from the fire, bottle and seal.

Peach Catchup—Take very ripe, soft peaches; peel, and take out the stones; mash and put into a preserve kettle with half a pound of sugar, and a teacupful of vinegar to every pound of fruit. Add cinnamon, cloves and mace; let boil until thick; bottle and seal.

Birds of the Dismal Swamp.

"I have just returned from a visit to the Dismal Swamp," said Dr. A. K. Fisher, ornithologist of the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, the other day. "It is a strange region, full of oddities that are not to be found elsewhere. The purpose of my expedition was to investigate the fauna of the locality, and of rare mammals and birds I secured quite a number. Snakes are abundant and are alleged by the natives to be venomous, but all that I saw were harmless. When I picked up a good-sized one from a log and held him by the neck, the negro who was paddling for me shuddered so that he nearly upset the boat.

"I found about 50 species of birds breeding in the swamp. One of them was Swainson's warbler, which is very rare. I trapped several species of small mice—rice mice, field mice, golden mice and lemming mice. The lemming mouse is hard to catch, because it will not take any sort of bait; the only way to capture it is to set a trap in its runway. I set my traps in dry places out of water. Among other things I got two rare shrews.

"There are plenty of cattle in the swamp—small, dark and very wild. They are the progeny of animals that have strayed from domesticated herds. Hunters stalk and shoot them like deer. Bears are numerous. In the autumn they feed greedily on the fruit of the sour gum. Wildcats, opossums and raccoons are not scarce, while squirrels are remarkably abundant. The squirrels have discovered an easy way to get a living by going along the shores of Lake Drummond and picking up the nuts and berries which have fallen into the water and drifted in windrows. They trot along the logs and fish them out with their paws. Deer are common, but hard to get. In the fall hunters run them into the lake and catch them with dogs.

"There is fine fishing in Lake Drummond, which contains plenty of perch, black bass, two kinds of pickerel, three species of sunfish and other panfish. There is no dry ground in the swamp, and one sinks at every step to his knees in mud. The cane which forms brakes all through the South is abundant. Together with a varied undergrowth, it is tangled with vines that run up into the trees, so that half a mile an hour is a good rate of progress. One must carry a knife to cut the vines, walking being further impeded by the cat brier, whose thorns catch in the clothing and hold on like hooks.

"The boats used in the Dismal Swamp are all dugouts, made from cypress logs 12 feet long and very narrow. To shape such a craft properly is a nice piece of work. The novice who steps into one of these boats is apt to go out on the other side, but the native stands up and paddles with security. The water is darker than amber and excellent to drink; it is said to be a sure cure for malaria. There are no malarial diseases in the swamp. The swamp is full of magnolias from the size of bushes to trees 60 feet high.

"When I was there they were full of flowers. The cypress trees are cut for shingles. The best trees for the purpose are those which fell from 25 to 50 years ago, and are now covered with moss. The negroes wade in and cut off the moss and rotten bark. Then they cut up the log into shingles on the spot. The next best tree is one that is newly fallen, and the third quality is the tree that has to be felled."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Humors of the Schoolroom.

Here are some sample questions and answers from a certain New England school:

Teacher (after a lesson in physiology on the names and structure of the teeth)—Now, John, name the teeth.

John (hesitatingly)—The teeth—the—teeth—are the cupids, the bi-cupids, and the morals.

Teacher—What is the opposite or ortho dox?

Boy—Paradox.—Boston Transcript.

Curious Contract.

Girls employed in the crepe manufacture are under a curious contract not to engage in any housework after the hours of labor. The reason is, lest the hands become coarse and unfit for the delicate nature of their employment.

TALK WITH SIR HENRY.

He is Not of the Opinion that Modern Plays are Below the Standard of 15 Years Ago

"I never saw but one of Ibsen's plays acted," he said when the reporter asked him his opinion of them, "and I have not read them all. Once I saw 'The Doll's House,' and I saw in it some admirable opportunities for the actors, particularly for the actress who played Nora. But I could not see in the play, or in those that I have read, any breadth of interest. The whole story, the whole action was on such a microscopic scale. Certainly people who go to the theater want to be interested in some wider field of action than these plays offer I believe that particularly in America the romantic plays will interest you. Your history and your lives seem to me to lead you to an interest in them. Americans have seemed to me to be interested in the romance of the theater—not the romance of going to the theater, but the romance on the stage in the plays you see. This is true of English audiences, but especially true of theater-goers in America. I have never seen the possibility of the Ibsen plays ever gaining great popularity. With us in England they never have. They are given from time to time, but have never attracted large audiences. For my part, I do not believe that they ever will.

"I am going to act in a little play of Conan Doyle's 'Waterloo,'" Irving said, when he was asked about the plays that the literary men in England were writing now. "It was not written for me, but Dr. Doyle wrote it and sent it to me, and I accepted it. I suppose that dramatists are all literary men to the same extent that novelists are, but there are few of them who write for the stage that learn the fundamental principles of dramatic construction. I have known a poet in England to write a play without ever picturing to himself the action of any of the scenes on the stage. Now, I don't think that such man will ever write a good play, however great he may be as a poet. Bulwer Lytton with 'Richelieu' and 'Money' would never have been successful as a dramatist without the assistance of Macready. They must learn first how to write for the stage. I am delighted that Anthony Hope's play has made a success. I have known him for years, and his father before him, who was a parson. As to the talk of 'literary men' writing for the stage, I don't believe that there is a man in England today who deserves that title any more than Arthur Pineno, the dramatist.

"The talk about the plays of the day being inferior to those of fifteen or twenty years ago is something that one must always expect. We are always grumbling, and generally about the past having been better than the present. If it isn't the plays, it's the actors, and the theater-goers of one day are very likely to compare an actor to one of his predecessors to the disadvantage of the present actor. The one that went before is always remembered as better than his successors. With the drama it is the same way. I cannot see that the plays of ten or fifteen years ago were superior to those that are written now. They seem to me as good. People say that actresses have to go back to the older pieces when they want to find characters in which to do themselves justice.

"But there is Pinero, who, in the second 'Mrs. Tanqueray' and 'The Notorious Mrs. Elbsmith,' is said to have written two parts which are splendid women's roles. Unfortunately, I have never seen either of these pieces, but I am not inclined to believe that the drama of to-day is inferior to what has been written. The complaint against it is the usual thing that one must always expect to hear. We are all very likely to praise what has gone before at the expense of the present."—New York Sun.

Badges of Matrimony.

Americans are the only women in the world who do not exhibit some sign of matrimony, says a writer in the Buffalo Express. Of course, those who follow in the wake of European etiquette would not appear with their daughters wearing a hat without strings, but the universal American woman buys what she likes, regardless of whether it be matronly or not, and her daughters will select articles of dress only suitable to married women.

In no other country is this the case. Among the Germans the badge of a married woman consists of a little cap or hood, of which they are very proud, and "donning the cap" is a feature of the wedding day among the peasants of certain localities.

The married women of Little Russia are always seen, even in the hottest weather, with a thick cloth of dark hue twisted about their heads. In New Guinea a young woman lets her hair hang about her shoulders, but when she is married this is cut short. Chinese matrons braid their hair like a helmet. In Wadai the wives color their lips by tattooing them with the thorns of the acacia and rubbing them with iron filings. In parts of Africa the married women perforate the outer edges of their ears and lips and stick rows of grass stalks in them, and among a certain Mongolian tribe of people, the Manthes, the women wear suspended from their ear a little basket full of cotton, to which a spindle is attached.

French Noblemen.

The Paris correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung says that while before the Reign of Terror between 40,000 and 50,000 noble families flourished in France, at present only half that number are now in circumstances "befitting their estates." It may be of interest to marriageable ladies hungering for a titled husband to learn that noblemen are not luxurous at all in Gallia; one need not be an heiress to acquire even high rank. Among the savants, artists, mechanics—everywhere there are hundreds of noblemen without means, many of whom might no doubt be had for the asking, by appreciable parties. The Comte de St. Megrin drives a cab in Paris; the Comte Jean de Retz is a grave-digger in the Normandie; a descendant of the Volois is a letter-carrier in Saint-Chamas; the Comte de Saint-Jean peddles mouse-traps, etc. Of course, the newly rich in France are as ambitious as those elsewhere, and generally endeavor to ally themselves with some noble family but the supply of marriageable noblemen and noblewomen is not exhausted by this demand.

The average man finds his career ready made.

DISSECTING A MUMMY.

The Surgeon Worked Hard, But Had to Give Up the Job.

When Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, of the Woman's College, was in Egypt last winter he secured a number of relics in the way of antipuities that have reached this city in several shipments. Among the most valued of these are two mummies that Dr. Goucher secured in Cairo at the National Museum, which is in charge of Brysch Bey, who has manifested a great interest in American institutions of learning. When he learned that Dr. Goucher was in search of Egyptian antiquities, he helped him materially in securing a lot of valuable relics, that are now all stored in the Woman's College. It has been Dr. Goucher's intention for some time to make an anatomical examination of the mummies, and recently he made the attempt, but it was not a pronounced success. Both of the mummies are bodies of women. The larger of the two is of the Ptolemaic period, or, in other words, the woman lived in Egypt about 2,000 years ago. The other is apparently that of a girl, and from the elaborate decoration of the outer case, it is presumed she was of royal blood, so says Dr. Goucher. There is no inscription on the outside to mark the period of her life, but from the manner in which the outside wrappings are placed, it is very evident that the mummy is of the twenty-first dynasty. Dr. Goucher was very fortunate in securing this mummy, as all of a like character are carefully preserved by the National Museum. Brysch Bey, however, succeeded in getting this valueble trophy for the doctor.

It was the larger mummy that Dr. Goucher attempted to open and examine. It was in the wooden case that held the mummy when it was taken from the catacombs, and down the center of it ran an inscription from the "Book of the Dead" that clearly indicated that the mummy was of the Ptolemaic period.

When the mummy proper was lifted from the case it did not look unlike a large sack covered with pitch. Dr. Goucher went to work on the outside covering with a pair of shears, but he found his task a harder one than he had contracted for. The pitch layer was finally pierced, and then a cople of newspaper men, one armed with a pair of tin-cutting shears, and the other with a screwdriver and a hammer, assisted the doctor in tearing away the next covering. This covering was of linen, and if the bands had not parted from the ravages of twenty centuries it would have come off in rolls. Most of the upper covering consisted of pads of linen that were placed in various positions to give shape to the body, which is an evidence that the Egyptians were as vain about the beauty of contour in death as their American sisters are in life. After these pads were removed, more wrappings were reached. They were wound with great uniformity, and at one place they covered the breast like a pair of suspenders crossed on the back. Under this were broad strips of linen running longitudinally.

All this was removed with comparative ease. Finally a layer of pitch was reached that looked as if the embalmer had poured a great quantity of it on the body before commencing the process of winding it up with linen. The substance was as hard as cement, and, after working diligently on it for half an hour, the doctor and his assistants managed to expose the left elbow and also to remove enough of the deposit to show the contour of the right hand. The arms were crossed over the breast. The bone of the elbow glistened white in comparison with the deposit that covered the body, and if there was any skin it had become hardened and was broken off with pitch. Around the neck were a great number of linen bandages, and, although Dr. Goucher cut away a great portion, he only succeeded in showing the contour of the head. Neither bone nor skin was reached. When the examination had reached this point Dr. Goucher discovered the fact that he had but a few minutes to catch a train for his home in Pikesville, so the examination was brought to an abrupt end. Dr. Goucher has now gone away, and the examination of the mummies will be indefinitely postponed.—Baltimore American.

Kents' Rank as a Poet.

At his best, Keats is probably the greatest poet, in perfection of expression, magic of style, and ineffable distinction of thought, since Shakespeare. His verse has the classic quality, and he who had no Greek, in his "Odes to the Nightingale" and to "Autumn," is as Greek as Sophocles. We cannot trace the mode of his inspiration; we cannot derive it from Milton, Spenser, or the Italians. Like the minstrel of Odysseus, he is "self-taught," and as the Muses, meeting Thamyris, "reft him of sight, but gave him song divine," so they gave to Keats brief life, but all their charm. He is not a poet of ideas, of "movements," of revolt, like Byron and Shelley, but a poet of life, and of its mystery and beauty. In him, at his best, is nothing temporary or local, any more than in Sappho. Even more than Spenser, he is, or should be, the poet of poets. Had he lived, even he would not have excelled himself, nor can we even guess what he might have done had his life been prolonged to the years of Tennyson. He was not only poetical himself, but the cause of poetry in others, and it may be deemed that Shelley never exceeded the merits of his "Adonais." Leaving such verse as he did, and mourned in such a requiem, Keats may be regarded as one of those who die young because they are dear to the gods.

Beware of the Wheel.

A French doctor's conclusion is that no one should ride a bicycle who has a tendency to excessive tension of the arterial system, for this tendency is a great cause of heart disease. Therefore, no one should take up the use of the wheel without the express authorization of a physician; and the doctor should make an examination not only before the patient begins to use the wheel, but after he has ridden it for a time. Moreover, the amateur should never ride at a high speed. If one's riding is regular and daily, one may go faster and further with safety; but if riding is interrupted even for a few days, one must take it up again with caution and deliberation. The temptation to go fast should be steadily resisted.

THE BEE.

Published every Saturday at 1109 I Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

[Entered at the Post Office at Washington as second class mail matter.]

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50
City subscribers, monthly	.20

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch,	one	month	$1.00
Quarter column	"	"	5.00
Half column	"	"	7.50
One column	"	"	15.00
One inch,	one	year	10.00
Quarter column	"	"	55.00
Half column	"	"	75.00
One column	"	"	150.00

Special notices 10 cents per line. Ten lines constitute an inch.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.,
OF OHIO.

THE COLOR LINE.

Now comes the news that the Columbia Law School has refused to admit an intelligent and educated colored man to study patent law.

In the Patent Office there is a system of civil service that compels clerks to enter an examination every year, either for retention or promotion. This rule applies to patent clerks only.

Well, since there is but one law school that has a special class in patent laws, it is rather hard for a colored man to embrace these opportunities unless he is admitted to this school.

This class is taught by two republicans, and one of the teachers was at one time instructed by that young and distinguished colored divine, Rev. Creditt. The name of this white instructor is Rev. S. Whitman, who was taught Hebrew by Rev. Creditt.

What reason this gentleman has for not wanting to admit a colored gentleman no one knows but that divine.

A man who is a preacher should not draw the color line.

It is supposed no doubt that Rev. Whitman believes in the bible and the theory, since God discriminated when he made humanity he would discriminate himself.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

There is a disposition on the part of some of the colored politicians who have affiliated with the democratic party and who have been ignored by that party, to attempt now to dictate to the republican party as to what should be done for the negro.

It is rather late, at this time, for these "Judas Iscariots" to be coming to the front to tell the republican party what should be done for the colored race.

All the negro ever got or expect to get was and will be from the republican party. Of all the offices ever held by negroes under the last republican administration, there are none in which the negro was retained, and only one democratic negro holds, who has been appointed to one of those many places held by republican negroes under the last administration, and this democratic negro has proven himself incompetent and unfit for that office. It comes in poor grace for these would-be democratic negroes, in whom the democratic party has but little, if any, confidence, to dictate to the republican party what the negro wants.

Hon. B. K. Bruce is not unfriendly to Prof. Gregory and when the board of trustees of Howard University holds its meeting the enemies of Mr. Bruce will find out that he is more of a race man than those who pretend to be so much interested in Prof. Gregory.

When Howard University is investigated it will no doubt cause Dr. Rankin to resign.

Dr. Rankin has no claim on ex-Senator Bruce.

Congress will investigate Howard University.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT

The people of this city number over 200,000 and they are not allowed a voice in the affairs of this government save in an indirect manner. No other state, city, or country would tolerate this disfranchisement.

The people are now dissatisfied and it will not be long from present outlook before the right of suffrage is restored to the people,

The people, irrespective of party or color should call a large mass meeting in Convention Hall and select men of both parties to speak.

Let there be a unanmious sentiment in this direction. The people demand the right of suffrage and there is no reason why it should not be given. Dr. Reyburn, the chairman of the suffrage association is working hard.

There should be two delegates sent from this city to the next convention, who favor the right of suffrage, men of influence and intelligence.

The BEE intends to take an active part in the selection of these delegates and do all in its power to see that the proper men are elected.

We must throw away sentiment and work with a will and do what is necessary to bring this district out of the hands of the phillistines.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

If there is not some action taken by the colored people, Howard University that was set apart for the colored youth, will be taken away from the race.

There is every desire on the part of the white officials of that institution to monopolize it by the white professors. Their next step will be to weed out the colored pupils and place white ones there.

The recent action of the executive board to appoint two white teachers was only frustrated by the timely expose the BEE made. Not being able to appoint two additional white teachers, although the president said that he needed funds to pay off an indebtedness. This same committee a few days ago appointed a colored teacher.

Before the colored teacher was appointed he was compelled to make a promise to the president that he would be loyal to the president. If this promise was exacted from this new appointee he should hand in his resignation at once.

It would have been more manly for the young professor to have said that he would be loyal to the pupils that he was called upon to instruct.

Why should such a promise be exacted from a colored teacher?

Is the president in such a delema that he now demands that newly appointed teacher must be loyal to him?

Is there so much treachery in the institution that teachers as well as pupils must take oath of allegiance? The time has come now for the colored people to act.

The press throughout the country is unanimous in its condemnation in the Gregory case.

Every colored trustee on the board of Howard's University should see that no injustice is done to the interest of the negro.

No negro trustee should have it to go over the country that he is supporting an official in any act that is detrimental to the interest of any negro. The people will watch the proceedings of the next board meeting in the Gregory case. They will want to know whether the personal animosity of a man should lead him to have a man dismissed. Now is the time for the colored trustees to act and those honorable white men who are on the board to look after the welfare of the colored youth. No explanation can be given that will convince the people why the meeting of the board of trustees was delayed until November.

Colored men act, and at once. The people will expect something to be done.

Of course there are times that you cannot talk about your circulation. Editor Cooper finds it very convenient at this time.

Dr. J. E. Rankin has got his foot in it.

The BEE has been of the opinion that Detective Proctor would be exonerated, and the onslaught that the entire press made upon him is the best evidence in the world that the Commissioners are satisfied that he was doing his duty. The Star and the BEE were the only papers that said Mr. Proctor was ustified.

The public schools were all opened Monday.

The police court should have accommodation for witnessess and other persons who are compelled to be at the court. Ladies, gentlemen, children and prisoners who are called to the court have no toilets to accommodate them. The Commissioners ought to take this in hand.

Commissioner J. W. Ross is satisfied that the public schools need a reorganization.

If the Kansas tenderfoot is Editor Cooper's model for aspiring youth, the BEE would like to know what kind of youths would be inspired.

EXCUSE FOR EUSTIS.

The editor of the Daily Post makes a poor excuse for Embassador Eustis. He attempts to call down the Cleveland Leader in a manner that does not become a journalist. The BEE is of the same opinion that the Leader is. Had Mr. Waller been a white man this matter with France would have been settled long ago. It would be better for Mr. Eustis to resign and allow some one more competent to take charge of the Waller case.

Embassador Eustis may be a high-toned Southern gentleman, and too high-toned to properly conduct the Waller case.

WHEREABOUTS OF PEOPLE.

Miss Medora Ashton has returned to the city from her summer vacation and will spend the winter at No. 1017 New York avenue n. w.

The following ministers left for Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday morning: Revs. Geo. W. Lee, W. Bishop Johnson, J. Anderson Taylor, and Alexander Wilbanks.

Bishop W. Gaines, one of the most learned men in this country, is stopping at 1535 Fourteenth street n. w. He is here on business with Mr. James H. Merriwether.

Hon. B. K. Bruce is in Mississippi on business.

Mrs. Austin Ficklin accompanied her husband to Norfolk, Va., on last Saturday evening.

Dr. C. B. Purvis is one of the most enterprising physicians in this city.

Editor Cooper will leave the city soon in search of a model for aspiring youth. He is very enterprising in anything he understands.

Miss Victoria Thompkins, who went to Louisville, Ky., was highly pleased with her visit.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback has left the city again on business.

Mrs. John R. Lynch has left the city on a vacation.

Mrs. Trustee Terrell will be out shortly actively at work.

Judge Miller didn't return to the bench on last Thursday.

Editor Crosby S. Noyes has returned to the city from abroad.

Rev. G. S. Lamkins left the city Tuesday morning for the Atlanta exposition. On his return he will visit Boston, Mass.

Miss Arneta Joy, who has been to Long Branch, N. J., during the summer, returned to the city last Saturday.

Mr. J. Frank Boston has returned from his usual New England trip very much pleased. He also visited Long Branch, N. J.

Mrs. L. V. Contee, of this city, who has spent such a pleasant time with her sons George and Johnnie, in Denver, Colo., returned to the city very much pleased.

Mr. A. W. Moon, who has been at Atlantic City all the summer, has returned to the city in the best of health.

The Misses Neal, of Old Point, Va., left at 7 o'clock Wednesday for their home, after spending a pleasant time in our city as the guest of Miss Mary Ricks.

Mrs. McAdoo nee Julia Wormley has returned to her home in Hampton, after having spent awhile with her relatives at Mount Pleasant.

Miss Hyler Pannell, of South Washington, is still in Jersey City, the guest of her charming friend Mrs. Waugh.

Mr. J. H. Robinson, of Old Point, paid a flying visit to Washington last week and had a pleasant time.

Miss Rebecca Moten, of 2121 Twelfth street, had a delightful trip to Boston, New York and several other Northern cities, from where she returned last week.

Little Ellie Lee, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lee, of 915 Eleventh st., entertained several of her little friends on last Monday afternoon. The occasion was a birthday party. She received some pretty presents, which were the gifts of her friends. Among the little girls present were Sadie Meriwether, Georgie Marston, Louise McKenny, Robert Brooks and others.

JURORS DRAWN.

MEN WHO DECIDE THE DESTINY OF MEN AND PROPERTY,

The following have been drawn for service as jurors:

Grand jury during October, November and December—Wm. H. Ease, 1616 R street; D. J. Coleman, Washington street, Anacosta; Samuel Pierre, 718 23d street; C. C. Gardiner, 9th street and Maryland avenue; Washington Riedy, Conduit road; Chris. Groener, 1743 Pennsylvania avenue; Franklin Steele, jr., 1326 18th street; Wm. H. Crawford, 630 H street; Thomas G Hensey, 1300 F street; Timothy Brosnan, 633 New Jersey avenue; Chas. C. Carter, 756 13th street; Fred. Franc 1606 14th street; Thos, E. Johnson, 424 12th street, southwest; Elonze Lawson, Erie street, Brightwood Park: Lewis Kent, 212 1. street; Geo. W. Ray, 1326 34th street; John B. Pearson, 916 19th street; Joseph Smith, 21st street and Pennsylvania avenue; Chas. M. Smoot, 236 E rtreet, northeast; Albion K. Parris. 2909 P street; Henry J. Frisself, 95 Myrtle street, northeast; Cohen Taylor, 508 13th street, and Geo. F. Adams, 309 4½ street, southwest.

Criminal Court No, 1, for October—Clarence Waring, 1932 11th street; L. Willard Harmont 412 10th street. southeast; Peter D. Rank, 304 9th street, southeast; Maurice Keane, 224 K street, southwest; Peter G. Grimes, Langdon, D. C.; Chas, A. McEuen, 1420 F street; Jas. S. Haas, 709 14th street; August Brethus, 628 I street, southeast; Jas. W. Hooper, 103 New Jersey avenue, southeast; Frank Wells, 1411 Pennsylvania avenue; Harry W. Love, 1738 14th street; Jas. S. Davis. 1201 Pennsylvania avenue; Chas, A. Eangley, 310 12th street; Fred. W. Dyson, 630 H street: Wm. T. Tinkler, 3d and L streets. northeast; Henry McGoens, Bowen road; Leigh R. Keech. 1235 W street; Joseph Harris, 1640 4th street; Edgar P. Nelson. 1541 14th street; Andrew Renz, 1218 C street; Fred, M. Lewis, 1009 7th street; Madison A. Ballinger, 1422 F street; Frank W. McCormick, Brookland; Thos. A. Gardner, 1930 Pennsylvania avenue; Emanuel Kaufman, 1624 14th street and J. W. Harmon, 3026 14th street.

Criminal Court No. 2, for October.—Chas. B. Hough, 1805 9th street; Geo; W. Curtis, 10 Washington street, Anacostia; William H. Veerhoff, 1217 F street; Jas. O. Bampfield, 1502 20th street; Wm. H. Johnson, 702 3d street; Jas. H. Winslow, 1204 R street; Patrick Farquhar, 1905 19th street; D. M. Austin, Harrison street, Anacostia; Jas. D. Smith, 335 Spruce street, Le Droit Park; Randolph Walton, 613½ 2d street northeast; Emmert Parker, 1613 32d street; John C. Hurst, Conduit road; Jeremiah Connell, 626 10th street northeast: Allen S. Johnson, 1240 9th street; Wallace Grant, 1448 Pierce place; C. Sumner Wormley, Grant avenue and 10th street; James Hudson, 728 13th street; G. B. Mickum, 1750 Seaton street; Douglass P. Syphax, 806 M street; Luther B. Snyder, 1713 9th street; W. N. Wood, 1705 De Sales street; H. T. Simpson, 1017 South Carolina avenue southeast; Chas. E. Offutt, 1522 33d street; Henry F. Brewer, Tenleytown; George Campbell, 318 F street southwest, and Geo. H. Hill, 915 11 street.

Circuit Court No. 1, for October.—Samuel Dean, 230 12th street, southeast; R. C. Worch, 1912 Pennsylvania avenue; Ernest Trieber. 314 6th street southeast; John Ray Shepherd, Brightwood; A. Blackwell, 1307 F street; Welford M. Carter, 1451 Pierce Place; Samuel G. Hunter. 1802 T, street; Jas. P. Willett, jr., 727 20th street; A. D. Holmes, 3320 K street; Ernest F. Allison, 1425 5th street; W. F. Hinkle, 119 C street southeast; John H. Keene, Erie street, Brightwood; George R Phillips, 1742 F street; John C. Brown, 7th street and Rhode Island avenue; Hollie L. Herrell, 918 Pennsylvania avenue southeast; Philip A. Dickson, 9th and E streets; John W. Kennedy, 1301 Rhode Island avenue; N. Elwyn Voroles, 1008 F street; W. H. Dodson, 128 Carroll street; southeast; Jas. B. Baily, 7th and F streets southwest; John B. Buckley, 1836 T street; Robert L. Waring, Anacostia; Jas. H. Grant, 1316 B street southwest; Lewis J. Smith, Monroe street, Anacostia: Henry H. Jacobs, 1229 Pennsylvania avenue and Chas. E. Waters, 3340 R street.

Circuit Court No. 2, for October.—John A. Graves. 202 11th street, northeast; George M. Myers, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue; John T. Minnis, 15th and H streets northeast; Bennett A. Fowler, 1224 H street; Richard L. Gaines. 7th and Trumbull streets; Samuel D. Camper, 1622 Madison street; John H, Lanman, 1825 7th street; John H. Thornton, 19th and F streets; Theo. H. Thomas, Brightwood; Dennis J. F. Crowley, 1230 Pennsylvania avenue; Wm. Whe an, 1241 33d street; Harrison Lyles, 2613 Dunbarton avenue; James McKinsey, 37 L street; M. L. Tyree, 1736 New York avenue; Wm. Riely, 4 Fenton street northeast; Frank P. Morgan, 513 14th street; Levi Jones, 18th between C and D streets northeast; Patrick Davis, 228 L street southwest; W. T. Galliher, 469 11th street southwest; Wm. H. Barker, Benning; Harry Sioussa. 2323 I street; Thos. G. Foster. 1623 5th street; Charles E. Davis, Brookland; Perry W. Pulley, 907 V street; John L. Morgen, 1109 B street northeast, and Wm. Haas, 515 6th street.

Police Court during October, November and December.—Arthur B. Cogswell, 3315 O street; Jay B. Smith, 619 12th street northeast; John Clarke, 2211 H street; Isaac A. Eiker, 2018 I street; Louis Uber, 215 C street northeast; John M. Noel, 1222 8th street; Frank Brand, 53 C street southwest; H. W. Crossley, 13th and E streets; J. H. Hinwood, 1102 9th street southeast; Christian Maisack, 105 11th street southeast; Jos E. Smothers, 1345 27th street; Harry Becker, 3418 Prospect avenue; Reuben Johnson, 407 4½ street sonthwest; Geo. Ernest, 1318 4½ street southwest; Geo. P. Johnson, ferry wharf; Robert P. White, 1138 12th street; Levi Jackson, 341 F street southwest; Jas. H. Williams, 59 New York avenue, northeast; Edwin J. Gresham, 1213 F street; Jas. H. Hawley, Maple avenue, Anacostia; Thos, C. Elliott, 1116 8th street; Wm. K. Brown, 205 L street; A. T. Griffith, 132 Jackson street, Anacostia; J. E. Minnix, Harrison street, Anacostia; John C. Morrison, 13 9th street southeast and Jos. E. Mead, 409 6th street southeast.

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DR. GORDON, tells your complete past, your present life, your entire future, the names of your loved ones, what you should do to avoid trouble or disappointment, how to recover lost or stolen property. She changes misfortune into good luck, tells you how your business transactions will turn out and how to make them successful. She predicts important events long before they happen, in fact, there are no hidden mysteries so deep that she cannot fathom.

Come ye who suffer and be healed; come ye speculators and be advised; come ye lovers and win your idol; come ye brokenhearted wives; come all who are in trouble and learn to bless his Wonderful Medium, the Greatest phophetess now in America.

Call on me and I will make it like this.

Again, remember that all she claims she can prove; one trial will convince you. She does not know of a case of any one ever coming once that did not seek the supernatural advice a second and third time, and often weekly. All she asks is one visit the rest will follow.

If you cannot come, send $1.00, and know something of what the fate of fortune has in store for you. Christ when on earth was a forecaster. A predicter of coming events, both good and bad. He told truths, but that did not always his counsellors.

A word to the wise should suffice. Have faith. ALWAYS AT HOME,
1109 G St., N. W., WASHINGTON. D. C.

RAILROADS.

C. & O. ROUTE. Chesapeake AND OHIO RAILWAY.

Schedule in effect March 4, 1895.

Trains leave daily from Union Station (B. & P.), Sixth and B streets.

Through the grandest scenery in America, with the handsomest and most complete solid train service West from Washington.

2:25 P. M. DAILY.—"Cincinnati and St. Louis special"—Solid Vestibuled, Newly Equipped, Electric-lighted, Steam-heated, Train, with Pullman's finest sleeping cars Wahington to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, without change. Dining car from Washington. Arrives Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.; Indianapolis, 11:40 a. m.; Chicago, 5:30 p. m., and St. Louis, 6:56 p. m.

11:10 P. M.—DAILY—The famous "F. F. V. Limited"—A Solid Vestibuled Train, with dining car and Pullman sleepers, for Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville without change. Pullman sleeper Washington to Virginia Hot Springs, without change week days. Observation car from Hinton. Arrives Cincinnati 5:50 p. m.; Lexington, 6:00 p. m.; Louisville, 9:35 p. m.; Indianapolis, 11:20 p. m.; Chicago, 7:30 a. m., and St. Louis, 6:50 a. m. Connects in Union Depot for all points.

10:57 A. M. EXCEPT SUNDAY—For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va. Only rail line.

2:25 P. M. DAILY—Express for Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Waynesboro, Staunton, and principal Virginia points, daily; for Richmond, daily except Sunday.

Pullman locations and tickets at company's offices, 513 and 1421 Pennsylvania avenue.

H. W. FULLER.
General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect July 12, 1895.

Leave Washington from station, corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited trains, 11:30 a. m. and 8:20 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited, 3:45 p. m.; express, 12:01 night.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express, daily, 11:30 a. m. and 9:10 p. m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a. m.

For Winchester and way stations, *5:30 p. m.

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and New Orleans, 11:20 p. m. daily; sleeping cars through.

For Luray, 3:45 p. m. daily.

For Baltimore, week days, x4:55, 5:00, 6:35, x7:00, x7:10, x8:00, x8:25, x8:30, x9:30, x10:00, x11:30 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 2:15, x3:00, 3:25, x4:28, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, x5:30, 5:35, x6:20' 6:30, x8:00, 8:15, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., and x12:01 night; Sundays, x4:55, x7:00, x7:10, 8:30, x9:00, x10:00 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 1:00, x3:00, 3:25, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, 6:30, x8:00, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., x12:01 night.

For Annapolis, 7:10 and 8:30 a. m., 12:15 and 4:28 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 4:31 p. m.

For Frederick, ***900, *9:30, *11:30 a. m., ***1:15, *4:30 p. m.

For Hagerstown, *11:30 a. m. and *5:30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, **9:40 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, *6:00, *8:00 a. m., *12:50, *3:00, *4:33, **5:35, **7:05, **9:40, **11:30 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, ***9:00, *9:30 a. m., ***1:15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal stations only, *4:30, *5:30 p. m.

For Bay Ridge, 9:15 a. m. and 4:28 p. m., week days. 9:35 a. m., 1:30 and 3:15 p. m., Sundays.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the East, week days (4:55 Dining Car), (7:00 Dining Car), 8:00 (10:00 a. m. Dining Car), 11:30 (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:05 Dining Car), 8:00 p. m. (12:01 night, Sleeping Car, open at 10:00 o'clock), Sundays (4:55 Dining Car), (7:00 Dining Car), (9:00 a. m. Dining Car), (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:05 Dining Car), 8:00 (12:01 night). Sleeping Car opens for passengers 10:00 p. m.

Buffet Parlor Cars on all day trains.

For Atlantic City, week days, 4:55, 7:99, 10:00 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. Sundays, 4:55 a. m., 12:30 p. m.

For Cape May, 4:55 a. m. (8:00 a. m. Saturday only), 12:30 p. m. Sundays, 4:55 a. m.

*Except Sunday. **Daily. ***Sunday only.
xExpress trains.

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There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

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No.	Color.
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4.	Chestnut.
5.	[illegible]t Chest.
6.	Gold Blonde.
7.	Ash Blonde.

To any one sending us $1.50 with sample of hair, we will forward Imperial Hair Regenerator with guarantee that hair which is partially or wholly gray will be instantly restored to its original color and beauty. Absolutely Harmless. Odorless and Lasting. PAMPHLET FREE.
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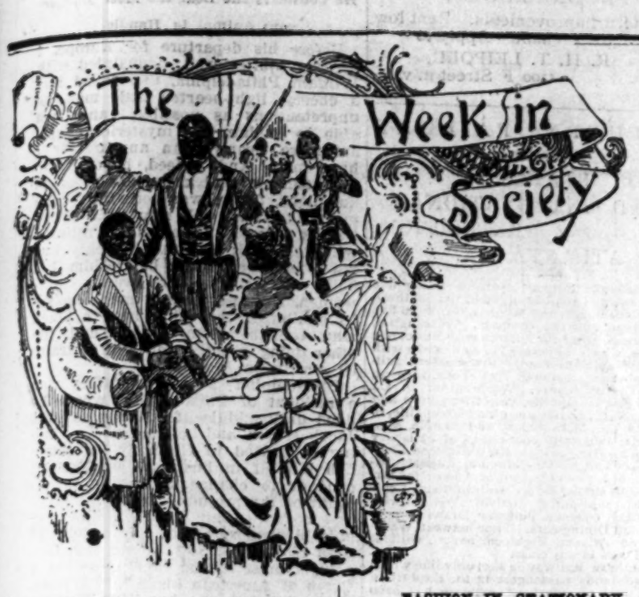

Mr. Wm. Warrick, of Philadelphia and Atlantic City, is here representing St. Phillips Church in the Episcopal convention. He is a guest of Mr. Daniel Murray, 934 S street.

Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Stevens are in the city to attend the convention; they are staying with Mrs. Jas. T. Bradford.

Mr. Wm. Marr, of New York, together with Mr. Peterson, delegates to the Episcopal convention, are guests of Mrs. Chas. Murray, 1207 I st. n. w.

Mr. J. Frank Boston, of the Pension Office, will be married to Miss Arneta Joy some time shortly. Mr. Boston is one of the most affable young men in this city.

Mr. Harry Williams, of the District Supreme Court, will very shortly become a benedict. Mr. Williams is one of the best-known young men in the social circle. His affiancee is a young lady of refinement and very accomplished.

Miss Emma McGinnis has been appointed to a substitute in the schools.

Superintendent Geo. F. T. Cook has returned to the city from his summer vacation.

FASHION IN STATIONARY.

The Proper Forms for the Various Social Functions.

Cream white heavy linen paper, fitted in square envelopes, octavo size, is "de rigeur" for all formal correspondence; however, many tints of paper are also chosen. Robin's egg blue and silver gray are very popular, while lavender, cafe au lait and pink have their votaries. A smaller size than the octavo, in similar color and quality, serves for note paper.

All formal invitations for weddings and receptions, dinners and menu cards should be engraved upon fine white paper of exquisite satiny texture.

Mourning stationery is of gray paper, bordered with black, the width of this edging decreasing as time elapses; this, of course, is marked in black. Handsome white paper is also bordered and marked in black. For the season of half mourning an ultra fashionable woman uses violet paper, bordered and marked in purple, while another selects silver gray paper, edged and marked in slate bronze. The "plain embossed" marking is used by the exclusive, modestly elegant, both in and out of mourning. It is truly refined and lovely in effect if the die has been cut handsomely by a skilled artisan.

Seals have by no means been discarded, and the dainty escretoire is not complete in appointments without the tiny waxen taper in a wee silver candle stand, accompanied with small silver snuffers to smother the little light after the perfumed wax has been used.

Dinner cards and menus seem to have attained the height of artistic perfection. For ladies of flowery taste there are cupids, bits of pink and white dimpled loveliness poised above the card amid fruits and flowers. The name is written below in silver or gilt; then there are butterflies, asparkle in gold and flecked in gorgeous color. These bid fair to flutter into the festivities of the winter, for all the modish importations in gowns, millinery confections and bric-a-brac reveal the gayly developed moth.

A humorous conceit presents a donkey's head peering over the edge of the card, as if to announce the name in a "bray." Placed upon the board laden with festal and floral decorations we are reminded of "midsummer night's dream"—but never mind, most of us garland donkeys.

For the sage and wise man there are cards presenting droll little figures immersed in massive volumes that all but conceal them. A glimpse of knickerbockers and silk hose and buckles would make us think that the sage believes wisdom lies far behind or quite ahead of us, evidently belonging to the bloomer period, whenever it is to be.

Fashions for Mourning.

All dresses for deep mourning are in black lainage and English crape during the first period, and black silk fabrics and lace for the second; silks of violet, pansy, lilac, mauve, gray, black and white colors for half mourning during the third period. Widows' mourning should be worn for a year and six weeks. Some even prolong the period to 18 months. In the first case lainage is worn during the first six months with crape; during the next six months silk and lace and during the last six months half mourning materials. In the second case deep mourning, woolen fabrics and crape are worn for a year, silk and lace for three months and half mourning for three months.

At the beginning of mourning a long dress should be worn in the house with headdress of crape. The English widow's cap, with a small, white diadem, is in favor just now. Trimmings of white batiste are also worn on the sleeves and at the neck. They are pleasanter wear than black crape trimmings.

Mourning for a father or mother, father-in-law or mother-in-law should be worn 12 months—six months wool and crape, three months silk and three months half mourning. Mourning for a grandfather, grandmother, brother or sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law is worn six months, the first three months lainage, not too dead, and without English crape, but with black lace and jet passementerie and feathers for trimmings. Half mourning during the last three months. Slight mourning is for an uncle or an aunt and is worn three months. Black silk for six weeks and half mourning for the remainder of the time. All other mourning is optional and is not worn longer than three weeks.

Fooled.

Two young men who were neatly duped by a good-looking girl at Mineral Springs Park not long ago have decided that there is no fun in riding on a toboggan, anyhow. They were not acquainted with each other, nor with the young lady whose foresight proved such a source of embarrassment to them, but all three crowded together on the front seat of a toboggan car, with the girl in the middle. The principal feature of this slide is a darksome tunnel, where many cooing couples surreptitiously engage in osculation, and where the surroundings are generally masculine arms. When this point was reached each young man had resolved to kiss that girl. They did not time the operation correctly, however, and when the car emerged from the darkness the spectators sent up a mighty shout of laughter. The youths had been detected in the act of saluting each other, for the girl had divined their intentions and had leaned forward in the hope of producing just such a result.—Philadelphia Item.

Protection for the Family when the Bread-Winner has passed away.

THE AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

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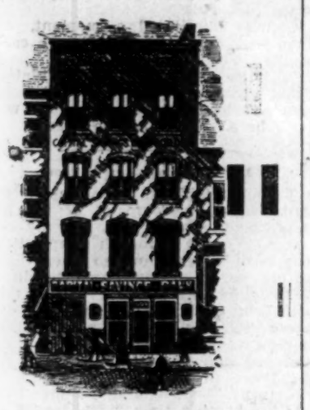

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THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

New York banks are hoarding gold in anticipation of a bond issue.

Moule. Abdul a Azz, Sultan of Morocco, is living seriously ill at Fez.

A fellow-prisoner tried to kill Theodore Durrant in San Francisco jail.

England is angry at an American's concession to lay a cable to Hawaii.

John W. Griggs was nominated for Governor of New Jersey by the Republicans.

Senator Vest, in an interview, denies that he has abandoned the free silver cause.

Russian military men were conspicuous at the French naval manoeuvres at Mirecourt.

The steamship Edam, from New York to Rotterdam, was sunk in the English Channel; no lives lost.

Ross C. Von Bokkelen was charged with robbing the Merchant's Loan and Trust Bank of Chicago.

The Spanish transport steamer, Santa Barbara has arrived at Havana with additional troops from Spain.

A national purity congress under the auspices of the American Purity alliance is to be held in Baltimore Oct. 14, 15, and 16.

At Clarksville, Tenn., a monument was unveiled to the memory of Gustavus A. Henry, a well-known public man and orator.

Forty thousand persons, including Governors of fourteen States, attended the dedication of Chickamauga Battle-Field Park.

A weird paper by Gail Hamilton was read at a church near Boston. Blaine's historian tells what she saw and heard when at death's portal.

The San Francisco police have frustrated a plot to assassinate Durrant. The plot was concocted by a well-known criminal, whose identity is kept secret.

One wall of the old Colonade block in Nashville, Tenn., fell in, burying six workmen under the debris. After an hour's work they were all dug out alive.

The Paris police have ascertained that the name of the man in their custody who attempted to explode a bomb in the Rothschild Bank a few days ago is Victor Bolay.

The Spanish cruiser Baraisteugi was sunk in a collision with the steamer Mortera, off Havana. Admiral Parejo, seven officers and thirty-eight of the crew were drowned.

Dr. Harlow Williams, sixty-five years old, a widely known veterinary surgeon of Jamestown, N. Y., committed suicide by taking cloroform. No cause is assigned for his act.

Advices from Antanarive, Madagascar are to the effect that a condition bordering on anarchy prevails in the district of Imerina, where every one is fighting for power.

During a thunder storm the Tenth United Presbyterian, the Providence Presbyterian and the Eighth United Presbyterian churches at Allegheny, Pa., were struck by lightning.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says the Brazilian Government has decided that if England establishes a cable station on the Island of Trinidad the British Minister at Rio Janerio will receive his passport.

Eleven Mussulmans have been arrested for being implicated in the attack upon the American St. Paul's College at Tarsus, which occurred early in August. Several students were maltreated and missionaries were threatened.

The barns of James Cole, at Cameron Mills, N. Y., were burned. During the excitement Mr. Cole hung up his vest in the burning barn. He had $522 in a pocket of the garment, and did not thing of it until it was too late.

The steamers Constantine and Trevethick collided off the entrance to the river Tyne. The Constantine was cut to the water's edge and was run ashore to prevent foundering. The crew were rescued by means of life line rockets.

Among the fossils discovered by Prof. J. L. Wortman of Columbia college, who has been exploring in Wyoming, is the skeleton of a prehistoric man found in the sediments of the bed of an extinct lake, in which the man was probably drowned.

A despatch from Shanghai states that the Chinese expect to retake possession of the Liaotung peninsular about the middle of October. The same correspondent reports that Russia has secured the privilege of a second Chinese loan of 100,000,000 taels.

Anthony Gaa, a Jacksonian Democrat, eighty-four years old, is dead. In 1860 he is said to have made a vow that if Lincoln was elected he would never do another day's work. From the hour of Lincoln's election till his death Gaa, although a skilled mechanic, was a public charge.

For the alleged death by criminal malpractice of Irene Severt, at Fremont, Iowa, J. A. Gunn, a leading business man, and Dr. Boatman have been arrested and held in $2,000 bonds. The girl left a statement, written by another doctor, charging these men with her ruin and death.

Two printers, W. E. Miller and Cornelius Cronan, who were stealing a ride on top of a passenger car of a Boston & Albany train were struck by an overhead bridge at the Massachusetts avenue crossing in Boston and knocked from the train. Miller's skull was fractured and he died at the hospital.

The body of Allen W. Dale, a Pennsylvania Railroad civil engineer, about sixty years of age, of West Philadelphia, was found in the canal near Princeton Basin. He was a student in Princeton College in 1854. It is thought that he committed suicide, although some of his friends are inclined to believe that he met with foul play.

According to the Independance Belge, the agent in the Bahamas of a Belgian firm has telegraphed to his principals that an immense quantity of rifles, ammunition and other military stores, intended for the insurgents in Cuba, has been found on the British island of Andro. These stores, the agent says, were secretly shipped from New York.

The large saw mill of Frank Weekly, located four miles back of Proctorville, Ohio, was blown to atoms by a boiler explosion. The proprietor was blown to pieces, some parts of his body being found one hundred yards away. George Matthews, an employe, was blown a distance of fifty yards and his mangled remains lodged on top of a rail fence. William Turner, the engineer, was badly cut about the head and rendered unconscious. He cannot live. Several others were injured.

Official advices from the United States Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, under date of September 4, state that up to that time thirty-two cases of cholera had been reported in Honolulu of which twenty-five were fatal. Only one white person had died, a sailor on the United States steamship Bennington. No cases had been reported outside the city, and communication with the other islands had been prohibited. No evidence of panic existed, and the people were cordially co-operating with the authorities in their efforts to stamp out the disease.

The United State cruiser San Francisco has arrived at Southampton, England.

The steamer Noordland, from New York, which ran aground in the River Scheldt during a fog, has been floated.

Negotiations are well under way that will result in a few days in advance of rates by the transatlantic steamship companies.

An International Technical Congress, which will consider the question of testing building materials, was opened at Zurich. Engineer Hennings, of New York, was elected one of the honorary presidents.

Herr Bandmann, editor of the Teltow (Germany) Volksblatt, has been arrested for reprinting the Vorwaerts' Sedan Day articles, for publishing which the editor of the Vorwaerts is being prosecuted for high treason.

Colonel Sir J. West-Ridgway, Lieutenant-Governor of te Isle of Man, will succeed Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock as Governor of Ceylon, the latter having been promoted to the Governorship of Madras.

Secretary Lamont is at Gray Gables from Boston. His visit will be a short one. Mrs. Perrine, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cleveland, this summer, left for Boston. From there she will go to her home in Buffalo.

Prince von Hohenlohe, Chancellor of the German Empire, has arrived at St. Petersburg. He was received at the railway station by Prince Radolin, German Ambassador to Russia, and escorted to the German Embassy.

Princess Alexander, third daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), was formerly betrothed to Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Princess Alexandra is 17 years of age and Prince Ernest 32.

BIG PARADE AT CHATTANOOGA.

Last Day of the Exercises Dedicating the Chickamauga Battle Field.

Chattanooga, Sept. 20.—This, the third day of the exercises attendant upon the dedication of the battle field to be a national park, opened with a great civic and military parade. It brought more people into the city proper than have been here at any one time since the dedicatory exercises began.

It was a few minutes past 10 o'clock when the parade started. A platoon of police led, followed by a military band. Then came Vice-President Stevenson and party in carriages. In the succeeding carriages were Lieutenant-General Schofield, Secretary of the Interior Smith, Postmaster-General Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Herbert and Attorney-General Harmon, United States Senators, Congressmen, Governors and staffs, Park Commissioners, Tennessee Legislators, the Citizens' Committee and invited guests.

Another platoon of police came next, and then the United States troops, the Ohio National Guard, Tennessee National Guard, Capital City Guard, of Georgia, and the Chattanooga School Battalion. The formal exercises of the day were held in the big Barnum tent, near the Government building, and were presided over by Vice-President Stevenson.

After music by the band, the Rev. Dr. S. T. Niccitolis, of St. Louis, offered prayer. The first address was by George W. Ochs, Mayor of Chattanooga. When the applause following Mayor Ochs' speech had ceased, Senator Bates, of Tennessee, delivered an eloquent oration. He was heartily applauded. Next came music by the band. The meeting then adjourned.

When Gen. Grosvenor had finished, Governors Morton, of New York; Woodbury, of Vermont; Matthews, of Indiana, and Turney, of Tennessee, each made short talks. Gov. Turney caused something of a sensation in his speech. It came about in this way:

Gov. Woodbury said that during the war each side believed it was right, but that now the Southern people would have to teach their children the South was wrong.

Governor Turney took exception to this in his speech.

"I believed I was right during the four years and nineteen days I served in the Confederate army," he said, "and at the end of that time I thought I was right. I still think I was right, and shall teach my children so. No one is more loyal to the Stars and Stripes than I, and no one is more loyal to the government, but I never can be convinced that the South was wrong."

This rather frank expression caused a great stir in the audience, and when the meeting adjourned, was the topic of general conversation on all sides.

ANOTHER CUP CHALLENGE.

Charles Ross, of London, Cables to the New York Yacht Club.

New York, Sept. 21.—Notice of a new challenge for the America's Cup was received yesterday by ex-Commodore James D. Smith, chairman of the Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club. The new challenger is Charles Rose, of London, England, son of Sir John Rose, and a sportsman of wealth and high social position. Mr. Rose has been better known in the past as a racing man than as a yachtsman, having been for years a member of the Jockey Club of England, and the owner of a number of race horses. He is also a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and he recently purchased the yacht Satanita with the declared intention of abandoning the turf and devoting more of his time to yachting.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Sept. 25 (noon).—Flour—Receipts, 14,400 bbls; sales, 3,100 pkgs; State and Western steady to firm.

Wheat—Receipts, 262,200 bush; sales, 1,500,000 bush. Opened strong on covering and stronger cables, sold off under realizing, and ruled very nervous all morning, May 69@69⅞c; December 65¼@66 11-16c.

Corn—Receipts, 163,900 bush; sales, 75,000 bush. Dull and easier; May, 35 3-16@35⅝c; September, 36; October, 37⅛@37⅝.

Oats—Receipts, 97,000 bush; sales, 10,000 bush. Dull and easy.

Beef—Steady.

Pork—Quiet.

Lard—Dull. Prime western steam $6.20.

Butter—Receipts, 4,368 pkgs. Market firm: State dairy, 12@20c; western dairy, 9¼@13c; elgins, 22c; State creamery, 21½@22c; western do, 13@22c; imitation, 11@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,943 pkgs. Market firm. State, large 5¼@7¾c; small, 6@8¾c; part skims, 2¼@5c; full skims, 2c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,556 pkgs. Market steady. State and Pennsylvania, 16½@17½c; western, 16½c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¼c; refined, strong and higher; crushed 5½@5 5-16; powdered, 4⅛@4 15-16c; granulated, 4¼@4 11-16c.

Petroleum—Market dull.

Coffee—Market quiet; No. 7, 15¾c.

Hops—Market firm and unchanged.

Lead—Market firm, but dull; bullion price ——; exchange, $3.82½@3.85.

HARMONY AND CONTRAST.

The following is a list of colors which contrast and harmonize:

White contrasts with black and harmonizes with gray.

White contrasts with brown and harmonizes with buff.

White contrasts with blue and harmonizes with sky blue.

White contrasts with purple and harmonizes with rose.

White contrasts with green and harmonizes with pea green.

Cold greens contrast with crimson and harmonize with olive.

Cold greens contrast with purple and harmonize with citrine.

Cold greens contrast with white and harmonize with blues.

Cold greens contrast with pink and harmonize with brown.

Cold greens contrast with gold and harmonize with black.

Cold greens contrast with orange and harmonize with gray.

Warm greens contrast with red and harmonize with sky blue.

Warm greens contrast with pink and harmonize with gray.

Warm greens contrast with white and harmonize with white.

Warm greens contrast with black and harmonize with brown.

Warm greens contrast with crimson and harmonize with yellows.

Warm greens contrast with purple and harmonize with citrine.

Warm greens contrast with maroon and harmonize with orange.

Warm greens contrast with lavender and harmonize with buff.

Orange contrasts with purple and harmonizes with yellow.

Orange contrasts with blues and harmonizes with red.

Orange contrasts with black and harmonizes with warm green.

Orange contrasts with olive and harmonizes with warm brown.

Orange contrasts with crimson and harmonizes with white.

Orange contrasts with gray and harmonizes with buff.

Citrine contrasts with purple and harmonizes with yellows.

Citrine contrasts with blue and harmonizes with orange.

Citrine contrasts with black and harmonizes with white.

Citrine contrasts with brown and harmonizes with green.

Citrine contrasts with crimson and harmonizes with buff.

Russet contrasts with green and harmonizes with red.

Russet contrasts with black and harmonizes with yellow.

Russet contrasts with olive and harmonizes with orange.

Russet contrasts with gray and harmonizes with brown.

Olive contrasts with orange and harmonizes with green.

Olive contrasts with red and harmonizes with blue.

Olive contrasts with maroon and harmonizes with brown.

Orange requires blue, black, purple or dark colors for contrast, and warm colors for harmony.

Greens contrast with colors containing red and harmonize with colors containing yellow or blue.

Gold contrasts with any dark color, but looks richer with purple, green, blue, black and brown than with other colors. It harmonizes with all light colors, but least with yellow. The best harmony is with white.—Patton's Monthly.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

It costs from five to seven cents to take a bushel of wheat from Duluth to New York.

Boots and shoes were heavily taxed in Holland years ago, the tax varying according to size.

Doctors have declared that the heart of Zimmerman, the famous bicycle rider, is fully two inches longer than the average size of hearts.

A Canadian experimenter preserves wood from the boring beetle by soaking it two or three months in a saturated solution of lime.

In the new House of Commons there are three John Wilsons, two George Joachim Goschens, two William Abrahams and two Robert Wallaces.

Very little American cotton has as yet been carried to Manchester direct by the canal, and its total receipts were low last year, owing to the heavy frost.

Only American draughtsmen are hereafter to be employed in the Navy Department, lest foreign employees might be tempted to furnish designs to their own nations.

John M. Carrere, the architect, in a recent interview, declares that the tall buildings now being erected are a constant and increasing source of danger to the community.

The Great Eastern displaced over 32,000 tons, but was registered at 19,000. Her engines were only 2,000 horse power, while Lucania's are 31,000. Great Eastern was 691 feet long.

The London Morning Post says that the United States Navy is alone in the world in comprising no obsolete vessel, and that the advantage of this homogeneity cannot be easily overrated.

During their recent round-up cattlemen in the vicinity of Lander, Wyo., discovered that $30,000 worth of cattle had been stolen during the spring and summer. Investigation proved that the stock had been driven into Montana and the brands altered.

There is a wild man near Sun Prairie, Wis., who amuses himself after dark by borrowing the farmers' horses and riding recklessly about the country, as if to ease an overburdened conscience. He lives on fish and berries and camps in secret hiding places.

Frightened into hysterics by the noise made by a bat in a room under her sleeping apartments, Miss Eva Holland leaped from the third story window of her home in Philadelphia, and as a result is in the hospital with several broken bones and probably severe internal injuries.

It has taken nearly a half century to equal the feat of steamship building attained in the construction of the Great Eastern. But the big steamer which the Hamburg-American company has ordered in Belfast, Ireland, with its 20,000 tons measurement, surpasses by nearly 2,000 tons the famous old craft, which promised so much and realized so little.

NAMES AND THINGS.

Irish moss is a fine seaweed.

Indigo is the sap of the indigofera.

Prunes are prepared fruit of small trees.

Senna is the dried leaves of the cassia bush.

White pepper is made from the ripe berry.

Carraway is the seed of a common wild plant.

Dates are dried and prepared fruit of the date palm.

Musk is obtained from a cell in the male musk deer.

Raisins are sun-dried grapes of a peculiarly luscious variety.

Rattan is the shaft of a reed-like growth of the East Indies.

Cardamon is the ripe seed of several varieties of tropical plants.

Camphor is contained in the wood and the root of the East Indies.

Sago is a dry, granulated starch imported from the East Indies.

Turpentine is a balsam which flows from some varieties of pine.

Hemp is yielded in the same manner as flax, but it is much coarser.

Isinglass is a very pure form of gelatine made from portions of fish.

Black pepper is made from the unripe, dried berry of the pepper shrub.

Iceland moss is a lichen (plant) found especially in Norway and Iceland.

Figs are dried and skillfully prepared fruit that looks much like the pear.

Amber is a fossil found in the sea and sometimes on the banks upon the shore.

Allspice is made from the fruit of the pimento tree. The seed is much like the pea.

Vanilla is made from beans that grow upon a vine that clings to trees and rocks.

Gamboge is a yellow gum which flows freely from the gamboge tree of the East Indies.

Saffron is the dried stigma of the common yellow crocus which grows in our gardens.

Mace is the blossom of the nutmeg tree, and is prepared by being immersed in salt water.

Sponges are a vegetable like animal that grows in the rocks in the depths of the sea.

Cork is the outer rind of the cork-oak.

Ginger is the dried root-stalk of the ginger plant.

Cocoa is made from the fruit of the cocoa tree, fermented five days in heaps, or in earthen vessels.

Cinnamon is the inner rind of the cinnamon tree. The bark of the young shoots is the best.

Neats-foot oil is the soft fat produced in the preparation of the feet and intestines of oxen for the market.

Linseed is the seed of flax. They are smooth, shining, brown, oblong, and have a whitish, sweetish kernel.

Nutmegs are the stone of fruit found in a fleshy hull. They are prepared by being hulled, dried and immersed in a solution of lime and salt water.

Emery is the fine particles of a mineral—emery—and is prepared by heating to a high degree and cooling suddenly with water and then crushing.

Cream of tartar is the refined crust or sediment formed in the interior of wine vats and wine bottles, existing primarily in the juice of the grape.

Gutta-percha is the milky sap of the isonandra gutta trees of the East Indies.

Flax is the fibrous material yielded from the stalk of the flax plant.

Madder is the root of an herb-like growth. It is about the size of a lead pencil, and much longer. It is cleansed, dried and ground. It is a dye stuff.

The tamarind is the marrow in the pod-like fruit of the Indian tamarind tree. It is a dark brown mass, and is generally mixed with the seeds and fibres of the fruit.

Gelatine is the carefully prepared jelly of the gelatinous tissues of certain animals, mostly from the softer parts of the hides of oxen and calves and the skin of sheep.

Logwood is the marrow of a peculiar tree in the West Indies. It is shipped in long, thick pieces of firm, heavy dark red wood. It is split up and moistened by water or acid for use.

Litmus is produced from lichens which grow on the shores of the Mediterranean. The lichens are ground, moistened, and treated with potash, lime and ammonia, and converted into dough. It is then fermented, and afterward mixed with plaster of Paris, and dried and pressed.

Caoutchouc (Indian rubber) is obtained from the milky secretion of various trees and climbing plants of South America. The bark of the tree is thoroughly cleansed, after which they cut through the bark and let the milky sap run into clay troughs or hollow pumpkins. The sap is then dried. For practical use it is cooked for two or three hours. It is finally given chemical treatment—vulcanized.

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The Southern Railway operates nearly five thousand miles of road in eight of the Southern States and its lines enter Atlanta, Ga., from five different points of the compass. Washington, D. C., is the Northern or Eastern terminus of one of its lines, which is operated in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, "the standard railroad of America," between New York through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Lynchburg and Danville, Va., Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg and Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, with connection at Salisbury for Asheville, Hot Springs, Knoxville and Chattanooga, at Charlotte for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Jacksonville, and at Atlanta for Birmingham, Memphis, Macon and Southern Georgia. Solid vestibuled limited trains, with through day coaches, Pullman Drawing-room Sleepers and Dining-cars. Time between Washington and Atlanta, eighteen hours, without change of cars of any class.

The Southern Railway is the only line which enters and lands passengers in the Exposition Grounds, and no effort or expense has been spared by the management in the improvement of its roadbed, increasing the number of its coaches and inaugurating its own dining car service preparatory to handling expeditiously and comfortably the heavy travel to and from Atlanta during the Cotton States and International Exposition, which opens September 18 and closes December 31, 1895.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays, from September 17 to December 24, inclusive, excursion tickets will be sold from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Ga., at $14.00, good for return 10 days from date of sale.

Excursion tickets will be sold every day from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, from Washington at $19.25, good for return 20 days from date of sale, and excursion tickets for the entire Exposition season with final limit of January 7, 1896, will be sold from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, at $26.25.

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Write or call. Polite waiters. First class table board.
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No better remedy can be found for every form of cough, colds, bronchitis and general debility, or for consumption in any of its stages, than Dr. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates of Lime, Soda and Iron. It is the fruit of long experience and experiment, and in its present form can be recommended as the best preparation known to restore vitality and vigor to flesh, nerve, blood and brain. It is manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, who will send an illustrated circular free on application.

ATTENTION! LADIES!
All who are desirous of having their hair straightened, by the latest and most harmless process, causing the hair to grow straight, thick and lustrous, should call at this office or address Miss E. T. T. Box S Bee office. Call and get a bottle of "PRATIAU" better known as the
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Price 25 cents.

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GEORGE LEARY,
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DINING-ROOM, STATE-ROOMS, AND SALOONS LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.
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A LION TAMER.

He Considers the Bear the most Dangerous Animal to Handle.

Before his departure for Europe, I became quite well acquainted with William Philadelphia, and found him a cheery, light-hearted little man, as unpretentious as possible, and yet able to explain the mysteries of his art more clearly than any trainer I have met. And, indeed, he ought to have some special knowledge of tigers and lions, for he was born thirty-nine years ago in a small menagerie owned by his father, and has been training wild beasts all his life. Not only was his father a showman before him, but both his grandmothers were showwomen, the one making much money by exhibiting through Europe a black man brought from Africa, and the other doing equally well with a trained walrus in Russia.

Philadelphia's great-grandfather was a resident of Philadelphia, where he lived until middle life. His name was Jacob Meyer, and he was a Jew. Having emigrated to Germany, to establish himself in business, he found it prudent to change his name on account of the prejudice against his race and he called himself Herr Philadelphia in memory of the city which had been his home. So it comes that Germany's most daring lion-tamer has a strain of American blood in his veins, although he speaks but little English.

Philadelphia's body is covered with scars, great and small, made by the claws and teeth of numberless wild beasts. He met with his first serious accident in Odessa at the age of twenty, when a Russian bear bit him twice on the left leg, the first time gouging out a big piece from the fleshy part of the thigh, and the second nearly biting away his knee. The cords and muscles were so injured as to cause a permanent stiffness in the joint and recurring twinges of pain at certain changes in the weather.

Philadelphia was three months in the hospital after this experience, and then was three months on crutches. At another time, when he was only seventeen, a Russian bear held him by the throat for five minutes, while another bear fastened his fangs in his forearm. Although he has been bitten and scratched by almost every species of wild animal, he considers the bear much the most dangerous beast to train, and this because of its superior intelligence.

"Why," he said, "if you whip a bear he will remember it forever and get square with you some day."—Cleveland Moffett in McClure's Magazine.

Her First Dinner.

"Charlie," said the young wife tenderly, as she kissed him good-by, preparatory to his going downtown, "the cook is taking a holiday to-day and the dinner you will get when you come home will be entirely of my own cooking. It will be my first, Charlie, and won't it be lovey?"

She twittered softly at the thought, and Charles turned his face away so she could not see the lines upon it, for he loved this wife of his, and would not for worlds do or say aught to wound her feelings.

"Delightful," he responded, stroking her sunlit hair; "and I'll bring those good friends of ours, the pastor and the physician, along to be with us."

"Oh, Charlie," she exclaimed, "don't bring them; bring some of the young fellows."

"I'd rather have them," he said.

"Now, dear," she pouted, "why not do as I want you to do? Why do you want them?"

Charles hesitated a moment, and then took her hands in his own caressingly.

"Because, sweetheart," he explained, "this is your first effort, and I'd feel so much easier in my mind if they were both here."—Detroit Free Press.

The Thirteen Superstition.

The inevitable thirteen superstition came up in a company of which I was one the other day. In my own experience that foolish superstition has been knocked out so often that I rather enjoy sitting down to dinner with thirteen. Once I sat at table with Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer, as host. There were thirteen covers, it was the 13th of May and the occasion was the thirteenth performance of Sullivan and Gilbert's "Iolanthe." Of course nothing came of it. Another time I dined with the Thursday Club, of Philadelphia, at a roadside inn on the Wissahickon. It was discovered that there were thirteen at table, and, one of the party being superstitious, the landlord was asked to come in and make the fourteenth. He did so, and the result was that he and not one of the thirteen died before the year was out. This is the nearest I ever came to having a verification of the superstition within my observation.—Major Handy in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

An Odd Crusade.

Mrs. Annie Besant's eloquence and sincerity have produced something like a revival of Hindooism wherever she has gone in India—a revival upon the ancient basis rather than on the modern principles now generally adopted by Hindoo reformers themselves. The Christian missionaries are girding on their armor against this perfervid protest in favor of Eastern as against Western forms of faith. "I plead to you for your old faith," runs one of the quotations from her preaching. "Be not ashamed of the ancient worship. Be not recreant to the ancient faith." It is by such appeals to the national sentiment that most great movements have been initiated. By her eloquent use of them Mrs. Besant has succeeded in stirring the hearts of her audiences to depths never reached by a Western propagandist in India.—London Times.

An Odd Regiment.

In the Russian army there is one particular regiment of infantry of the guards, formed by Emperor Paul, the men of which are recruited not so much with regard to their height or the color of their hair and complexion as to the shape of their noses. Emperor Paul has a typical Kalmuk nose of the most excruciatingly [illegible] pattern, and since then, or [illegible] to [illegible] ment to him, all the old [illegible] a man of this particular regiment. of the same shape, they present on [illegible] what startling.

The man or woman who depends on amusements and entertainments for the happiness of his life is a most unfortunate being and a slave to the accidents and incidents of life.

Personal happiness that is worth having must be based on right feeling, right doing and generous impulses, thoughtfulness of others and forgetfulness of one's self.

A work in the line that one enjoys is like rowing with the the tide or sowing with the grain.

Talk can be made to order as fast as the tongue can run, hence girls should not believe all that a man says and think him too interesting to live without.

Girls are too quick to accept of a man's attention because of his position or looks. They should first find out whether or not he is married, his character and disposition. A married man posing as single deserves more abuses than he gets; but girls should look at the matter seriously before accepting his company, so as to avoid trouble.

I do not approve of love at first sight; a girl should first play a man to find out whether he amounts to anything, and if he becomes impatient and goes away you may feel thankful that you are rid of a knave.

A person that dreads to be corrected or criticized never has a manner of elegance or an expression of charm.

Great men nor women are not those who despise the days of small doings, but those who improve them the most carefully.

Ella.—Loud perfumes are vulgar, but delicate choice ones denote refinement.

When care and conscience, adaptibility, and an amiable temper are shown in a woman, she is very apt to make a gentle, faithful wife for a kind and protecting husband.

A girl who is refined in taste and quick in perception, demands her rights and sees that she gets them, would make a considerate wife for a kind husband.

Don't be guilty of making a special effort after effect, but be ambitious, hopeful and merry in all your methods and thereby be a pleasing study.

An impetuous or impulsive person is very apt to look too far ahead of himself, and by so doing pass by nearer objects which would be of great service to him.

A well-bred man raises his hat to a woman though he may have never seen her before, if he meets her in any place or manner or circumstances where they cannot help seeing each other; for instance, in a country foot-path so narrow that one has to make way for the other, or on a flight of stairs.

A bright home makes a merry heart and a quarrelsome woman make an unhappy home.

Persons desirous to be thought ladies should not converse screamingly, apparently for the purpose of attracting attention.

Some women succeed in drawing attention by being loud and uncouth, but the attention they elicit is not of a complimentary nature.

There is magnetism in a kind, loving woman whose voice is usually of a melodious sound, which is almost irresistible and is apt to catch the most sternest heart.

A sad spectacle is a home in which the mother is a drudge, while the daughters recline at their ease, never dreaming of their responsibitities.

B. C.—As you are very stout, have all your waists made the half fitting or three-quarter length coat, since it conceals rather than reveals your too prominent outlines. One of the commonest mistakes of the fat woman is to suppose that the short, perky basque is her only choice.

It is good for a woman to dress well, as she is then able to devote her mind to other things without hindrance, as it is the shabby woman who cannot for a moment forget what she has on.

A good husband keeps his wife in the wholesome ignorance of unnecessary secrets.

A FREE TRIP TO ATLANTA EXPOSITION

And return (from the home of the sender), is offered by the publishers of the Ladies' Every Saturday, of 36 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, to the first person able to make seventy small English words by using the letters contained in E-V-E-R-Y S-A-T-U-R-D-A-Y, and no letter to occur more times in any one word than it is contained in "Every Saturday."

A First-Class Pneumatic Tire Bicycle (for either boy or girl) is offered to the first person sending list of sixty words as above.

A Lady's Elegant Gold Watch to first person sending list of fifty words as above, and one hundred other articles of value for first lists in order of merit as received.

Twelve two-cent stamps must be sent for trial subscription (four numbers of that beautiful thirty-two page illustrated Newspaper for Women), containing full particulars and rules of the Leisure Hour Circle Word Building Exercises for bright people; also ... and address of the 103 successful ... in last Educational Contest, ... that publication. If interested ... promptly, and address Ladies' Saturday, Department ... Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

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THE EIGHT-PAGE BEE.

THE NEWSIEST AND BEST JOURNAL PUBLISHED.

The Washington BEE is no doubt the newsiest and best journal published by an Afro-American in this country.

The BEE contains more news than any two weeklies published anywhere in the United States.

Here is what our exchanges say:

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

[From the Texas Freeman.]

We are just a trifle late in saying so, but the Washington Bee has made mechanical changes that improve its appearance and reflect credit on the management.

—

[From the Appeal.]

The Washington Bee recently made considerable improvement in its appearance and enlarged its size to a quarto. Since his late little unpleasantness Chase seems to be "stronger than ever."

—

[From Newspaperdom.]

The Washington (D. C.) BEE has been enlarged and substantially improved. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

—

[From the Fourth Estate.]

THE BEE BUSIER THAN EVER.

The Washington (D. C.) BEE has been enlarged and substantially improved. It is now an eight-page paper. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

—

[From the Southern Forge.]

The Washington BEE comes to us this week in great shape. It has a new head and twice the size. Brother Chase is going ahead. And if you bother the Bee you'll get "stinged."

[From the Alexandria Leader.]

The Washington BEE has purchased an entire new outfit. The Bee will be issued as eight-page paper. May success attend the Bee.

—

[From the Evening Star.]

ENLARGED TO EIGHT PAGES.

The Washington BEE appeared Saturday, enlarged and substantially improved, as an eight-page paper. It also presented many illustrated features, including portraits of Major Moore, Commissioner Ross and other Districtofficials and prominent citizens. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase. The leading editorial Saturday pledges support to Gov. McKinley's candidacy for President.

—

[From the Western Optic.]

The Washington, D. C., BEE is out in a new dress of type, and with its improved make-up now ranks with the foremost Negro newspapers in America. May the Bee improve each shining hour.

—

[From the Athens Clipper.]

The last issue of the Washington BEE presents a very pleasant appearance to the public. It has eight pages abounding in rich reading matter. Editor Chase has lost none of his old time vigor in wielding the pen. The Clipper congratulates the Bee and hopes it and its editor may live many years to sting the enemies of the race.

—

[From the Baltimore Standard.]

The Washington BEE comes to us this week in an eight-page form, and much improved every way. Editor Chase is to be congratulated.

—

[From the Chicago A. M. E. Record.]

The Washington BEE came out last week, considerably improved. It is now a six-column quarto, and has the appearance of property stamped upon all of its departments.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT,
426 Fifth Street N. W. Room 5—Up Stairs.
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Real estate bought, sold or exchanged. Houses rented, rents collected, insurance placed, loans negotiated.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND PHOSPHATES OF
LIME, SODA, IRON.

The truly wonderful effect produced by Dr. Alexander B. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates renders it beyond doubt the most perfect preparation of its kind known to day. Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, debility, wasting diseases and all scrofulous humors disappear under its influence. It is almost as palatable as cream, can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, become very fond of it. Assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system, flesh, blood, nerve, brain. This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of cod-liver oil; it has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass.

Advertise in the BEE.

LINCOLN'S HAND.

An Embarrassing and Painful Incident That Befell Edwin Booth.

With the winter Bayard Taylor came on from his home in Kennett and took an apartment in East Twelfth street, and once a week Mrs. Taylor and he received all their friends there, with a simple and charming hospitality. There was another house which was much resorted to—the house of James Lorrimer Graham, afterward Consul-General at Florence, where he died. I had made his acquaintance at Venice three years before, and I came in for my share of that love for literary men which all their perversities could not extinguish in him. It was a veritable passion, which I used to think he could not have felt if he had been a literary man himself. There were delightful dinners at his house, where the wit of the Stoddards shone, and Taylor beamed with good-fellowship and overflowed with invention; and Huntington, long Paris correspondent of the Tribune, humorously tried to talk himself into the resolution of spending the rest of his life in his own country. There was one evening when C. P. Cranch, always of a most pensive presence and aspect, sang the most killingly comic songs; and there was another evening when, after we all went into the library, something tragical happened. Edwin Booth was one of our number, a gentle, rather silent person in company, or with at least little social initiative, who, as his fate would, went up to the cast of a huge hand that lay upon one of the shelves. "Whose hand is this, Lorin?" he asked our host, as he took it up and turned it over in both of his hands. Graham feigned not to hear, and Booth asked again, "Whose hand is this?" Then there was nothing for Graham but to say, "It's Lincoln's hand," and the man for whom it meant such unspeakable things put it softly down without a word.—W. D. Howells, in Harper's.

Anecdotes of Napoleon.

"There is one unpleasant feature about dying," said Talleyrand; "one cannot read one's obituaries. I should like very much to read my obituaries."

"So should I," returned Bonaparte, dryly; "hurry up and die, will you?"

"I think I shall write my autobiography," said Fouche one morning to the Emperor.

"I wouldn't if I were you," said Napoleon; "you know yourself too well, and if you told the truth it would ruin your reputation."

Napoleon was superstitious, and used to enjoy telling his fortune with the cards. At one time he drew three cards from the pack; two of them were two-spots and one of them was a king.

"Humph!" he said. "I seem to be raising the deuce, rather than a dynasty, by two to one."

At St. Helena Napoleon was asked what he would have done had he defeated Wellington at Waterloo.

"I should have smiled," replied the fallen Emperor.

A stout little boy having been presented to the Emperor, Napoleon took him on his knee.

"Well, children," said he, "what are your names?"

"Paul," said the boy.

"And the other?"

"I have no other," said the boy.

"What? Only one name for both of you?" asked Napoleon.

"I'm only one boy," returned the lad.

"Why, you surprise me," said the Emperor, with a laugh. "You are so heavy I thought you were twins."

"I really never loved but one woman," said Bonaparte.

"What?" said Bourrienne, with a doubtful smile.

"At one time," replied the Emperor.

"Prussia shall never wear your collar," cried the Prussian King.

"It will feel my cuffs, however," retorted Bonaparte, "and, what will be more ridiculous, it will get them in the neck."

"What is the matter, Bourrienne?" asked Napoleon of his secretary one morning; "you look blue."

"I am blue, sire," returned Bourrienne; "I've written you two, and, as far as you've gone, you wont make more than one volume. The public likes its biographies in two volumes."

"We'll fix that," said the Emperor, quickly; "I'll invade Russia. That will provide you with two more chapters, anyhow."

And he did.

A Highwayman's Tracks.

"Big Foot Andrews was the hardest man I ever saw to track," said an upcountry sheriff recently. "He left tracks enough, for he had a foot 14 inches long, but he had a way of mixing up his tracks so that we never could tell which way he was going.

"Nobody but the stage drivers and passengers on the coaches ever saw Big Foot, and then he was always behind a Winchester. As soon as we would receive word that a stage had been held up we would strike out for the scene of the robbery, and there we would find the big tracks that told us who the perpetrator was, but the tracks would not indicate the direction he took. We always found his trails accurately retraced step by step, and by the time we would get things straightened out he would be out of the country.

"Every officer in the northern part of the State was on the lookout for the robber, and every man with big feet was under suspicion, but no one could get so much as a glimpse of him. Finally I hired two Wylackie Indian trailers, who could follow a cat track over the wildest country, but they could make nothing of Big Foot's trail. They would run awhile in one direction, then try the track the other way awhile, and finally gave it up in disgust.

"Like all criminals, however, he came to grief. Notwithstanding all of his cunning, he was finally captured. One day I saw a natty little stranger of effeminate manners and appearance drop the wrapper from a roll of silver. I mechanically picked it up, and immediately identified it as having been on the coin taken from the express box at the last robbery. I immediately sized up the stranger's feet, but he wore a No. 5 lady's button shoe. I asked him where he got the silver, and he became so confused that I took him in custody. When I searched his trunk at the hotel I found a Winchester rifle, mask, slouch hat, and a pair of No. 12 boots with heels on each end. The mystery of Big Foot's tracks was cleared up then."—San Francisco Post.

A Man of His Word.

Long Lane (recklessly)—Let's go in bathin'.

Dry Wedder—No. W'en I wus a little kid I promised me dyin' mudder never ter go near de water. Dat promise is sacred ter me an' I allers has an' I allers will keep it.—Harlem Life.

DR. PARKHURST'S EARLY TRAINING.

The Home He Was Born, Loved and Chastised In.

If I speak confidently and feelingly upon this point it is because I know how much I owe personally to the fact of being brought up in a home where I was taught to appreciate the greatness of righteous authority, the vastness of its meaning, the advantage of submitting to it, and the serious risk of resisting it, writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in the September Ladies' Home Journal. No anarchist could ever have graduated from the home I was born, loved and chastised in. Such experience makes me pity the children who know no discipline but that of caresses and sweetmeats, and makes me more than pity the parents who have neither the discernment in their mental constitution nor the iron in their moral constitution to perceive that nothing which a child can know or can win can begin to take the place of sense of superior authority, and of the holy right of that authority to be respected, revered and obeyed. The moral strength of a man is measured pretty accurately by the cordial reverence with which he regards whatsoever has the right to call itself his master. Estimated by this criterion the average American boy is a discouraging type of humanity, and is a severe reflection upon the crude attempts at manhood manufacture evinced by the typical American home. If our homes cannot turn out children that will respect authority, there will be no authority in a great while either at home, in the State or anywhere else, that will be worth their respecting.

The Children's Republic.

While the grown folks are talking of the tariff and free silver and all of the many things that go to make a government, our young readers will be interested in hearing about a republic where boys and girls make their own laws and have their own officers to see that they are obeyed. About five years ago a number of good men and women in New York city thought of a plan by which they might give the poor boys and girls who roam the streets of that city a pleasant summer outing, and that, at the same time, would help to make good men and women of these poor children. About fifty acres of land was bought near Ithaca and the name of Freeville was given to it. Here, each summer, are sent the boys and girls of the streets. This summer the plan of forming a republic, and letting the children govern themselves, was tried. The name of the Young America Republic was given to the camp. All the departments of a regular government were formed on a small scale. There was a Congress, with its Senate and House of Representatives. Policemen were appointed and courts were formed and judges elected. An army was formed, with real guns, drums and a flag. Money was issued in red, yellow, and blue paper—of six denominations, 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents and one dollar.

At the close of the season, all moneys were redeemed with fruits, vegetables and clothing. Some of the more thrifty boys had three barrels of potatoes to take home.

Taxes were levied and there was a bank, a post office and a hotel.

Everything was on a paying basis. Each boy and girl spent the morning of each day at work, the boys in carpentry and farming, and the girls in cooking, sewing and millinery work, for which they were paid regular wages.

Public officers received good salaries. The price of unskilled labor was fifty cents a day, and the highest pay ninety cents.

With this money they paid for their board and lodging and other expenses. Each meal cost ten cents, and lodging was also ten cents.

Representatives were elected every week in the republic, and Senators every two weeks.

There was woman suffrage, too, the girls voting as well as the boys. There was a girl Senator and two of the judges were girls.

Of course, at first every boy wanted to be a policeman, so a law was passed requiring every candidate to pass a civil service examination.

Another difficulty came when a bright but smallsized "cop" was obliged to arrest two offenders, older and larger. He was greatly afraid of being "punched," but when he found he would be fined and lose his office if he didn't do his duty, he did it. Two policemen were at one and lose his office if he didn't do his duty, and the other for receiving bribes.

There was no resistance offered, for that meant a heavy fine.

The wealthy men could enjoy a great many luxuries. One of these was life at the "Hotel Waldorf"—the loft of a barn. All the "hotels" where the boys slept were at first in possession of the government, but this one building was leased to the highest bidder. It was estimated that it cost $4 a day to run it, and one proprietor, who leased it at $5.50, could not meet his liabilities and failed. A later proprietor paid $9.50 a day and made money. By that time the "hotel" had been partitioned off into private and expensive apartments, costing from fifty to seventy-five cents a day. The most elaborate of these had beautiful chromos upon their white muslin partitions. This proprietor increased the number of his apartments, and charged his patrons five cents each time they used a writing table he provided, and ten cents for lying in bed in the day time.

Mr. William R. George is the originator and chief mover in this work among the poorest children of New York. He had twenty unpaid assistants this summer, and support was given by different Protestant religious bodies of Central New York. A regular organization for the Young America Republic is to be formed immediately with many philanthropic men as officers.

A Dance Alphabet.

A dance alphabet has recently been invented by a Russian professor, who has devoted 52 years of his life in teaching dancing in the Russian Imperial College. His invention consists of minute figures which represent every conceivable position the human legs can assume.

HUMAN NATURE.

Sardou, the great French playwright, writes a hand so fine that one almost requires a magnifying glass to read it.

Abram S. Hewitt, the well-known New York reformer, was professor of mathematics at Columbia College 50 years ago.

William Earl Cooke, of Portsmouth, R. I., who is 96 years of age, has been a Mason for 76 years, and is still in good standing.

Arthur Nikish, formerly of Boston, who is to be the new director of the famous Gewandhaus concerts in Leipsic, will receive a salary of 20,000 marks, about $5,000 a year.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, has a fine farm of nearly 400 acres, under the best system of cultivation. He has lived on it since 1871. This year he has large crops for sale.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the possible successor of Gen. Schofield as commander-in-chief of the army, was once a clerk in a crockery store in Boston. He had his first military instruction from a Frenchman.

When the Princess of Wales was married the King of the Belgians gave her lace of the value of $50,000. From that time the Princess has gone on collecting, and now her collection is worth something like $250,000.

Ambassador Bayard's family have been holding office continually under the United States Government for 100 years. James Bayard, the Ambassador's grandfather, having been elected a delegate to the Federal Congress in 1796.

George Brown, colored, a native of Virginia, has a certificate from his former master setting forth that he was born in 1764. Brown lives in New Orleans. He says that he blacked George Washington's boots and lighted his cigars.

Speaker Gully, of the English House of Commons, has a pet bulldog by which he lays great store. The dog has had several misadventures in London streets and badly frightened nervous people—but the Speaker declines to give him up.

Frederick Howard Hovey, the new tennis champion of America, is a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1890. He lives at Newton Centre, Mass., where his father, the Rev. Dr. Alvan Hovey, is president of the Newton Theological Institution.

Verdi's first composition obtained for him a thrashing. He struck a chord. It pleased him. He attempted to strike it again and failed. Thereupon he lost his temper and began thumping upon the piano. Verdi's father promptly punished him with a whipping.

James Payn and Andrew Lang have both taken to giving lists of books they have "stuck in" and couldn't get through without an effort. Among them are "Gil Blas," "Don Quixote," "Marcella," "Robert Elsmere," "Dombey and Son" and "The Light That Failed."

The Rev. C. F. Gates, of Chicago, who has been elected president of the Euphrates College, at Harpoot, in Turkey, is about 45 years of age. He is a fine-looking man, with regular features and wearing a mustache. He has been a missionary for 15 years.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has the reputation of being one of the most extravagant women New York has ever known. As an instance of this, it is said that she had an entire floor of a well-known hotel in Paris refurnished gorgeously at her expense for a stay of six weeks.

As the Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards Lord Wolseley enjoys the title of "gold stick in waiting." This title was first conferred by Charles II., and means that his Lordship must on state occasions carry a gold-headed ebony staff and be especially responsible for the personal safety of his sovereign.

David Christie Murray predicts that Rudyard Kipling will write the American homogeneous novel, by which he means a book embracing all sections, classes and conditions, considering them socially, morally, politically, religiously, showing their inter-relations; a novel, not of any particular locality, but of all America.

The proprietor of the Hamden Junction (O.) American is the owner of the only livery stable in the town. He is also a regular practicing physician. In his spare time he does fine needle work and outline embroidery. He leads the choir at the Methodist church, and is the town treasurer and president of the Board of Education.

The summer home of Prof. Bell, the telephone inventor and millionaire, is on an estate of 15,000 acres in Cape Breton, on the Bras D'Or. The professor seems to have all the instincts of the true fisherman. On one of the neighboring lakes he has a houseboat propelled by a steam launch, with a trap door cut in the floor of his dining room, so that he can fish, if the fancy strikes, while at table.

MANNERS OF GREAT MEN.

Count de Lesseps was the type of the French gentleman.

Monroe was, even in his own time, called "a gentleman of the old school."

Garrick was generally so quiet that he often created the impression of diffidence.

Bancroft was rather reserved than otherwise with most persons whom he met.

Henry Clay was said to make the most engaging bow of any gentleman of his time.

Milton was quiet and reserved in conversation, but thoroughly refined and well-bred.

Dante was solitary in his habits and by his austerity chilled most of those whom he met.

Mahommed inculcated politeness in the Koran. He himself was one of the most courteous of men.

Pius IX., both before and after his elevation to the pontifical chair, was a model of studied politeness.

Beethoven was rude and gruff, and seemed to be in a perpetual bad humor with himself and every one else.

Robespierre was urbane in manner and courteous, though brief, to those who approached him on business.

Talleyrand owed his success in life to no small extent to the uniform courtesy with which he treated every one.

Byron was affable to his equals and to those whom he wished to please, but haughty and distant to most others.

The Duke of Marlborough said that he owed his success as much to his elegant deportment as to his talents.

Andrew Jackson was rough in his manners, but could be polite when he pleased. He was always courteous to ladies.

FOR IDLE MOMENTS.

"Why don't you marry that girl? She is a real pearl." "Ah, yes, but I don't like the mother of pearl."—Fliegende Blatter.

Mollie—Do you like trolley parties? Dollie—I just love 'em. You know I'm engaged to one; he's a motorman.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Couldn't your husband be induced to try the faith cure?" "I think he could. He's tried dozens of things he didn't believe in."—Vogue.

Dora—Mr. Spooner says he always feels like a fish out of water when he is with me. Cora—Then you've hooked him, have you?—Harper's Bazar.

Van Jay—Miss Meeks called me a fool. Do I look like a fool? Millicent—No, you do not. I don't think she judged you by your looks.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Jack Potts—Making love is a good deal like playing cards. Miss Pipkin—How so? Jack Potts—There's a lot in knowing what a hand is worth.—Life.

"Emma, I just saw the lieutenant kissing you. Don't let me see that again." "Certainly, mamma. We shall be more cautious hereafter."—Lustige Blatter.

First Wisp Fiend at a Hotel—He's a mean cuss; didn't give me a cent. Second Wisp Fiend—That fool I was brushin' gave me a quarter.—Boston Transcript.

Bookkeeper—I see by the paper that our customer, Scudskins, is married. Fashionable Tailor—Indeed! I shall be sorry to lose him.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Uncle—You only write me once every month, when you want money. Nephew (a student)—I beg your pardon, uncle; last month I had to write twice.—Lustige Blatter.

"You say he is a promoter? What is his line, do you know?" "I couldn't say positively, but I have a suspicion that he deals mostly in filling pneumatic tires."—Indianapolis Journal.

Cholly—Thought you were going to marry Miss Kostique? Gussie—Going to awsk her to-night. My chawnces are about even. "How so, deah boy?" "She must say either 'yes' or 'no.'"—Philadelphia Record.

"Jack writes that the steamers were so crowded that some of New York's swell set had to come over just as their grandfathers did." "How does he mean—in sailing vessels?" "No; in the steerage."—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Innersent—You say you object to Charles because he is too much in the swim? Her Father—Most decidedly. Miss Innersent—But, papa, I am sure he would give up bathing altogether if he knew.—Boston Courier.

Dosber—Do you think that constantly wearing a hat has a tendency to make a man bald? Jaslin—No; but when a man is bald I've noticed that it has a tendency to make him constantly wear a hat.—Roxbury Gazette.

"I don't see any use in getting blue over it, old man. She isn't the only girl in the world." "That's just what I'm blue about. Think of the chances I have of making the same kind of a fool of myself again."—Brooklyn Life.

Grocer (to new boy)—See, now, if you can lift this 50-pound bag of flour. New Boy—No, sir, I can't. Grocer—Thought you said you could carry 50 pounds? New Boy—But this wasn't weighed on your scales!—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Zabbs—I met with one of the strangest experiences of my life to-day. Mr. Zabbs—You did! What was it? Mrs. Zabbs—Just this: I was getting on an open car and the man on the end seat moved in and let me have it.—Roxbury Gazette.

The grammar class was on the floor. "In the sentence 'I love you,' what is the mood of the verb?" asked the teacher. "Sentimental mood," replied one of the larger girls, who had spent most of the summer at the sea shore. — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"For the life of me I cannot see why people think it so comical a thing for a man to get married," complained the young man who was on his bridal tour. "Nor me, neither," remarked the passenger with the white whiskers. "An' I may state furder that I been marrit 12 years."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Doctor—I would advise you, dear madam, to take frequent baths, plenty of fresh air, and dress in cool gowns. Husband (an hour later)—What did the doctor say? Wife—He said I ought to go to a watering place, and afterwards to the mountains, and to get some new light gowns at once.—Fliegende Blatter.

AROUND THE WORLD.

It is said that bicycles have seriously injured the sale of pianos in England.

It is said that a church in Topeka has employed a woman whistler to whistle sacred music every Sunday.

A French journal thus itemizes the ingredients of French coffee: "Roasted horse liver, roasted black walnut sawdust, and caramel, or burned sugar."

A small electric lamp is being used instead of a bell in some telephone exchanges in England. The call for connection lights the lamp.

Richard and John McGriff, twins, of Geneva, Ind., are said to be the oldest twins in the world. They recently celebrated their ninety-first birthday.

The Egyptians believed that the soul lived only as long as the body endured, hence their reason for embalming the body to make it last as long as possible. It is estimated that altogether there are 400,000,000 mummies in Egypt.

In European countries, under the old systems of government, rowdies and toughs are not half so much in evidence as they are under our too lenient popular rule. Even in the French republic the authorities cannot be trifled with by rowdies.

Canada has a forest in the Hudson Bay and Labrador region 1,000 by 1,700 miles in extent, while that of the Amazon basin is calculated to be about 2,100 by 1,300 miles. Central Africa has a forest region of 3,000 miles from north to south, of an unknown depth; and the vast pine, larch and cedar forests of Siberia are 3,000 miles from east to west, and 1,000 miles from north to south. The natives call them "places where the wind is lost."

Holland disfranchises a citizen if he is absent from the country 10 years, and during that time does not formally notify the proper authority that he wishes to continue to be regarded as a citizen. Great Britain does not so easily give up her claim to the loyalty of her subjects. A man may count upon her protection on the ground that his grandfather was by birth and allegiance an Englishman, even though he and his father were both born and have always lived on foreign soil, but without being naturalized.

The first celebrated concert will be given in November.

The excursion of the O. P. Morton Post, Grand Army of the Republic left with a large crowd for Norfolk, Va., on last Wednesday evening. Among those who accompanied the Post down were Mrs. James Morgan and sisters, Mr. Austin Ficklin, Mrs. R. H. Key, Messrs. R. H. Key, W. H. Brooker, Geo. H. Boston. The Union League Drum Corp, of 22 men under that popular commander, Major W. T. Holland. The drum corps was in full uniform and Major Holland who always looks out for his men saw that they were well cared for when they got on board. Just before the corps went on the boat Major Holland had several fine selections rendered much to the pleasure and enjoyment of the excursionists.

Mr. Hamilton Turleigh will bring forth the Amateur Glee Club this fall in some new pieces. Director Turleigh will take his place among the high class musical directors this fall and winter.

Prof. J. T. Layton will give several concerts this fall and winter.

Miss Flora Batson will be here this winter.

MERRY MOMENTS.

In a Company of Artists.—"What is there between laghter and tears?" "The nose," dryly observed Vivier.—Le Figaro.

She—So you wouldn't take me to be twenty. What would you take me for? He—For better or worse.—Philadelphia Record.

Tommy—Pop, what is a popular song? Tommy's father—One that everybody gets sick and tired of hearing.—Philadelphia Record.

"Hullo, Paton! Haven't seen you for three days." "No. Went over to Philadelphia day before yesterday and spent a week."—Life.

Billy, the Goat—That manuscript I just ate has given me an awful pain. Nanny—Yes, dearest; that's called writer's cramp.—Harper's Bazar.

"How on earth did Smith become a colonel?" "Easy enough. Train was delayed in Georgia and he attended a picnic."—Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. D.—If you get my coat done by Saturday I shall be forever indebted to you." Tailor—If that is the case, it won't be done.—New York Recorder.

Nell—If you really liked a young man, what would you do if some day he should kiss you suddenly, against your will? Belle—He couldn't.—Somerville Journal.

The Tourist—You seem to be proud of your family title. The New York millionaire abroad (proudly)—Of course, I am. I paid for it in good hard dollars.—Chicago Record.

Jingle—Here, you can take back this dog you gave me. Dingle—What's the matter with him? Jingle—He's eaten his tax. I can't afford to get him a new license.—Life.

Mrs. Bellefield—Mrs. Oakland has a great secret. Mrs. Bloomfield—O, no! She can't have! "Why not?" "If she had she would have told it to me.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Nodd—Our nursegirl has just had a terrible fit of sickness. Todd—Yes? What was the matter? Nodd—By mistake she took some medicine she was going to give to the baby.—Judge.

Trivvet—Miss Flopp claims to have made 1,000 refusals of marriage. Dicer—That's easily explained. When young Callow asked her to marry him she replied: "No, a thousand times, no!"—Tid-Bits.

Mrs. Hicks—How do you like this little theatre toque? I made it all myself. Hicks—It isn't very big, is it? Mrs. Hicks—No-o; I made it out of an old jet bracelet.—New York World.

"I guess," said the sharp-nosed girl, "that I will take the wind out of her sails." "Why," asked the fluffy girl, "don't you be up to date and say take the wind out of her tires!"—Cincinnati Tribune.

Hurrying Stranger (in Squeekawket)—Is there time to catch the train? Languid Native—Waal, stranger, ye've got time enough, I reckon, but I'm dead sure ye hain't got the speed!—Harper's Bazar.

Subscribe for The Bee.

DELEGATE CONTEST.

There seems to be some doubt among the politicians as to who will be the strongest and best man to represent the republican party from this city in the next national convention.

The BEE has printed a list of the gentlemen who have been mentioned as candidates, and as an inducement to make this contest interesting, the BEE will present a fine gold headed cane to the candidate who receives the highest number of coupons. The coupons will be received and counted by the contest editor, and all coupons will be kept and counted in the presence of a committee to consist of one friend from each candidate.

Each coupon will count one vote, which must be sent to the contest-editor of the BEE.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

WHO WILL THE NEXT DELEGATES BE? VOTE FOR YOUR CHOICE.

The coming Republican contest for delegates to the next National Republican Convention will be a hot one. Public meetings have been held throughout the city, and it is still undecided who the most popular man is.

As a test of each man's strength the BEE will publish the list of the probable candidates, with a coupon attached, which will enable friends of each candidate to vote for his choice.

CANDIDATES.	
COL. TRUESDELL	0
ROBERT H. KEY	100
COL. M. M. PARKER	1
W. H. BROOKER	25
ANDREW GLEASON	150
CHARLES OTLET	0
COL. P. H. CARSON	0
DR. C. B. PURVIS	1
DANIEL MURRAY	5
AARON BRADSHAW	0
ALBERT SELLERS	12
L. M. SAUNDERS	18

COUPON.

CANDIDATES CONTEST.

I vote for .....

Address Editor Contest Department.

All coupons must be sent to the Editor of the Contest Department. Each coupon represents one vote.

I WANT THE BEE.

You can have it by calling at any of the following places of business:

Robert R. Brown, Twelfth and Q streets n. w.

Cook's drug store, Eleventh and R streets.

Robert H. Key's grocery store, 213 Third street s. w.

J. A. Brown, Porter House, 103 Sixth street n. w,

Payne's barber shop, 120 Four-and-a-half street s. w.

J. W. Taylor's barber shop, 906 Eleventh street.

Jackson, 505 D street n. w.

Tutt's Pills

stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

DR. PARKHURST FOR LOCAL OPTION

He Announces His Position Upon His Return From Europe.

New York, Sept. 20.—Dr. Parkhurst is home again, in good health, in buoyant spirits, ready and eager and determined to renew the fight against Tammany this fall. The excise situation, the rumors of deals between Tammany and Platt, the stories that some of the reformers have joined the enemy all these things disturb him but do not affect his bubbling hopes. Also he has joined the ranks of the bicyclists, and proposes to ride every day in knickerbockers.

He came on the Germanic, and as she swung into her dock yesterday the crowd, gathered to greet their friend aboard, gave their first attention to the great reformer.

Dr. Parkhurst said last night to a reporter: "With reference to the excise question, I am prepared to go this far: I believe in referring the whole matter to the arbitrament of local judgment; I would like to see it settled by the people. That would simply be in consonance with the principles of home rule. I think in some respects the present law is too severe; in others it may not be sufficiently stringent. I would like to see the people sit in judgment on it. At the same time I would dislike very much to see anything done that would obliterate the distinction which now marks the one day of the week from the six. There are honest men with honest convictions on both sides."

$1,500 CHECK SENT TO MRS. CUSTER.

It Was Payable to General Custer and Has Been Lost in North Dakota Since 1876.

Bismarck, N. D., Sept. 23.—A check for $1,500, drawn to the order of General George A. Custer in 1876, has been sent to Mrs. Custer. The check is dated June 25, and signed by B. L. Smith, at that time assistant paymaster of the army. It was on June 25, 1876, that the massacre took place. The check is still unpaid, and soiled and tattered though it be, constitutes a valid claim against the Government for the amount represented upon its face, which was, no doubt, intended as part payment of General Custer's salary as an officer of the United States Army.

Where the check has been all these years no one knows, least of all Michael Francis, who found it in the street here last February, and who has retained it until now. When Francis picked it up the bit of paper was almost as legible as when it was drawn, but three heavy creases in it showed that it had been carried in a pocketbook until it had been worn through.

COBLESKILL FAIR TO OPEN TUESDAY.

Albany Music Dealers Among the Exhibitors on the Grounds.

Cobleskill, Sept. 23.—The fair opens to-morrow, with the best field of exhibits that has ever been shown at this place. The association has added sheds for the accommodation of stock and larger interior accommodations for those who have taken space. A new dining hall has also been constructed, which was greatly needed. To prevent the crowding of teams and pedestrians upon the track, a stout fence has been built around the east end of the track, completing the circuit.

The Cobleskill fairs have enjoyed a wide reputation, and draw tremendous crowds. The attendance this year will extend as far west as Oneonta and Sidney. The work of getting exhibits upon the grounds began this morning. Included among the number are the large musical houses of Albany and Troy, who have displayed here for the past five years. Secretary Bellinger has established his office on the grounds and will issue cards of entry there to-day and to-morrow.

DE GROFF INQUEST ADJOURNED.

Jury Differs in Opinion as to the Guilt of Martin Glover.

Chatham, Sept. 21.—The coroner's inquest over the murder of James DeGroff was adjourned yesterday to September 25. It is understood that the jurymen are divided as to their opinion of the guilt of Martin Glover, the man under arrest, three believing him guilty and three thinking him innocent.

Mrs. DeGroff declined to be a witness, but the coroner issued a subpoena, and yesterday she was sworn at the examination, but was extremely overcome. The prisoner was represented by J. Donald Bell, of Hillsdale, assisted by J. McDonald, of Hudson. District-Attorney McCormick, of Hudson, appeared for the people. No new developments were brought out. It is understood that an expert Pinkerton detective is now attempting to solve the mystery.

WOMAN DROWNED AT WATERTOWN.

Another Woman Leaps into the River to Save Her, but Does Not Succeed.

Watertown, Sept. 21.—While Mrs. George Graveline and Miss Viola Leasure, aged respectively 22 and 25 years, were rowing a flat-bottom boat in the swift current of Black river in this city this morning, an oar broke, and Mrs. Graveline, in her fright, leaped into the water.

Miss Leasure made a desperate attempt to save her companion's life by leaping into the water, but her strength failing, she released her hold, and Mrs. Graveline was drowned. A man named Burke leaped into the river and saved Miss Leasure's life.

CARLOAD OF SPIRITS EXPLODES.

Two Men Injured and a Railroad Car Blown to Atoms in Illinois.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Big Four whiskey train to the East met with a serious accident when near Leroy. A car of spirits coupled behind the caboose was discovered to be on fire and a fast run was made to the next water tank, where Conductor Joseph Murphy and Brakeman John Muldoon made an effort to extinguish the flames.

Suddenly there was a terrific explosion and the car was blown to atoms. The men were hurled some distance from the wreck, both being terribly burned. Muldoon was the more seriously injured and there is small hope of his recovery. Murphy is also critically hurt.

TROOPS WANTED TO PROTECT A COURT.

Mob Prevents the Trial of a Band of White Caps in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 23.—The Sheriff of Sevier county has called upon Governor Turney for troops to aid him in securing a trial of men charged with white-capping white women and driving them from their homes. A trial was attempted to be held before a Justice of the Peace, but a mob prevented it and the Sheriff was unable to quell the mob.

STATE COMMITTEE ENLARGED.

One Representative From Each Senate District the New Order.

Convention Hall, Syracuse, Sept. 24.—Cool, bracing weather and bright skies greeted the members and boomers of the State Convention when they arose this morning. Nearly everybody was astir early, for the announcement that there would be a meeting of the State Committee at 9 o'clock, at which the New York contest would be decided kept alive the interest in addition to the lively canvass for office being made for the candidates on the State ticket. There was no abatement in activity in this latter direction, and instead of decreasing the number of candidates seemed to increase. Senator Hill's room and the rooms of the State committee seemed to be the mecca and the influence of the leaders was sought by the friends of the candidates to help their quest. All morning emissaries came and went, but no hints of a slate were thrown out and the situation was unchanged, except that Judge Brown, of Orange, set a lively pace for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The throngs of delegates and boomers crushed and jammed through the hotel corridors and along the principal thoroughfares, talking excise and candidates.

When it got towards 11 o'clock, those who were to be alternates and spectators began to throng towards the convention hall wisely enough, for the hall will not seat all the vast crowd that is now on the ground. The Alhambra rink presented a picturesque appearance. From the centre of the roof long streamers of red, white and blue stretched to every corner of the big hall and every streamer bore a dozen American flags. On each side of the hall the long lines of bunting are draped extending to each half dozen rafters at the side, back over the big gallery, to the rear, up to the big stage in front.

In the centre hung a monster lantern of American flags. Festoons of red, white and blue are on each side of the stage and each side of the door at the rear, red, white and blue cover the rail of the gallery in the rear and red, white and blue is hung over the footlights on the stage Over the stage an American eagle flaps his wings.

After the 900 delegates and alternates are seated, there is room on the floor of the hall for about 400 visitors. On the stand are seats for 300 more, 150 seats on a side.

State Committee is Enlarged.

The State Committee has decided to increase its number to fifty, one from each Senate district.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock the principal interest centered about the Yates, where the State Committee was to meet. Senator Hill was ready quite early, but Chairman Hinckley and some of the others were tardy in coming to the convention hall, and the result was that 10 o'clock struck before the committee got together. The session lasted just six minutes by the watch, and the only business transacted was the adoption of a resolution that the committee recommend the increase of the State Committee to fifty members. The usual convention resolutions were adopted and the commttee adjourned.

The resolution provides, as detailed by the Associated Press last night, that there shall be one State Committeeman from each Senatorial district—fifty in all—instead of thirty-four, as now.

When the result of the committee's meeting was announced in the corridors it was received with general approbation.

After the meeting Congressman Sulzer was asked if there was any discussion of an excise plank. He said:

"Oh, no; that is practically settled. The plank of last year, in substance, will be adopted, and on the end will be a perfectly plain clause suggesting local option as a referendum. There will be no roasting of New York city officials for enforcing the present law."

This statement was carried to the leaders of the reform element and they expressed dissatisfaction because it was, in their opinion, stringent enough. They will meet this afternoon to consider the matter, and then will present their views to the Committee on Resolutions.

OSCAR WILDE'S DEBTS TO BE PAID.

Friends of the English Convict Raise Money to Satisfy His Creditors.

London, Sept. 24.—In a hearing of the Oscar Wilde bankruptcy case to-day counsel for Mr. Wilde stated that his debts amounted to £4,501, and that there were no assets.

Several friends, it was stated, had subscribed a sufficient sum to pay all the claims against Mr. Wilde except that of the largest creditor, who is a personal friend of the debtor. The examination was adjourned until November 12.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR POSTMASTERS.

Movement on Foot to Place Fourth-Class Offices Under the Law.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Both the Post Office Department and the Civil Service Commission are taking interest in the movement towards putting the fourth-class postmasters under the protection of civil service laws.

While nothing is likely to be done at present, it is probable that before the end of this administration the looked for action will be taken.

PEARY EXPEDITION COMING HOME.

Steamer Kite Sighted Off St. Johns and Signals That Peary is on Board

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 21.—Peary's steamer Kite has been signalled off this port. All her flags are flying, indicating that Peary and friends are on board.

Leather Trust Ruins French Industry.

Paris, Sept. 21.—La Justice, in its issue of to-day, says that the manipulation of the leather market by the American syndicate will exhaust the stocks of the French tanners within the next six months, ruin the leather industry, and deprive workmen of employment in both government and private factories for more than a year to come.

Fighting the Sale of the Whiskey Trust.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Nelson Morris filed an amended objection to-day in the United States Circuit Court to the order of sale of the Whiskey Trust Distillers. This is a new move to continue the fight against the re-organization committee. The contention will also be argued in the Court of Appeals next month.

Steamers in Collision on the Tyne.

London, Sept. 20.—The steamers Constantine and Trevethick collided to-day off the entrance to the river Tyne. The Constantine was cut to the water's edge and was run ashore to prevent foundering. The crew were rescued by means of life-boats.

Injured by an Explosion.

Telluride, Col., Sept. 20.—A disastrous explosion of powder occurred in the Marah Murphy mine at St. Elmo, twenty-five miles from here, and a special engine came here for doctors. At least four men were injured.

Anarchy in Madagascar.

Marseilles, Sept. 20.—Advices received here from Antanarive, Madagascar, are to the effect that a condition bordering on anarchy prevails in the district of Imerina, where every one is fighting for power.

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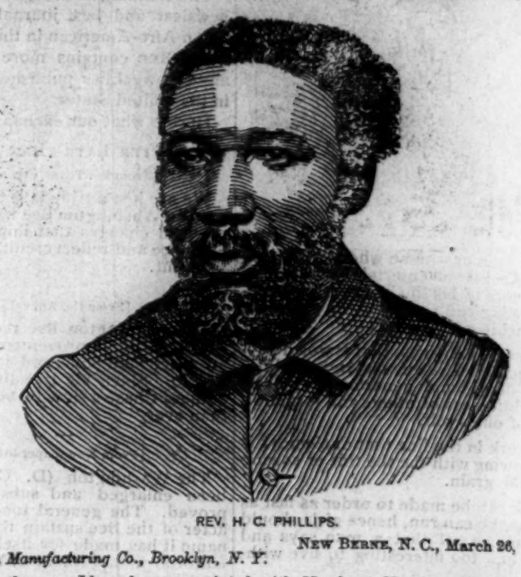

REV. H. C. PHILLIPS.

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